The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5884. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

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THE WAR.

Attitude of England Defined by Mr. Gladstone—Neutrality and Preparation for the Worst—The Condition to Mediate Between the Belligerents to be Maintained.

LONDON, July 31.—The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, last night, at the Mansion House. The guests numbered 250. The usual loyal toasts were given and drunk with cheers. Hon. Mr. CARDWELL, Secretary of State for War, replied to the toast to the Army, asking that the reserve force and the militia be included in the toast. He referred to the improvements made in modern warfare, and speculated on their effect. Mr. GLADSTONE responded to the toast in honor of the Ministers. He alluded to the unusual circumstances under which they met, and proceeded to review the leading measures introduced in the session of Parliament now drawing to a close. The Irish Land bill was characterized as a peace measure, and the Education bill as a blessing to England, giving as it did free instruction to all. Alluding to the war the Premier regretted his inability to confine his retrospect to topics of peace. He asked, in the name of wounded humanity and grieving civilization and religion, could anything be more deplorable than the sight of nations of the highest civilization, with institutions nearly perfect, famous in every department of history, and the admiration of the world, rushing into conflict and mutual slaughter? The issue was difficult to state or appreciate, and no intelligent mind could suppress its horror at the spectacle. Mr. GLADSTONE then spoke of England's position in the war as follows: "The first idea of England is neutrality. Her second idea is preparation for the worst. Her neutrality is not indifference, nor is it selfish isolation: it is dictated by the necessity of mitigating the evils of war, of confining them within the smallest possible circle, and of retaining the power to intervene at the proper moment. Nothing will be done to forfeit the friendship of either party, and nothing will be omitted to retain their confidence, so that we may avail ourselves of the first opportunity for renewing our efforts at mediation in a quarrel the most mournful and miserable ever witnessed by mankind." The Lord Chancellor responded for the House of Lords, and Right Hon. Mr. AUSTIN BRUCE for the Commons.

A Prussian Circular on the "Secret Treaty"—The Terms Rejected by Prussia, Notwithstanding the Threats of France.

BERLIN, July 31.—The *Anzeiger* publishes a circular addressed by Count BISMARCK, on the 29th inst., to the representatives of Prussia at the Courts of neutral Powers. The document gives the following *exposé* of secret negotiations between France and Prussia: Before the Danish war, says Count BISMARCK, the French Legation at Berlin urged an alliance between France and Prussia for purposes of mutual aggrandizement. France, anticipating war with Austria as a consequence of the Danish war, made overtures relative to the restoration of the Luxembourg frontier of 1814, the acquisition of Saarbürg and Landao, while a broader settlement of the boundary question, on the basis of language, was not to be excluded. These instances, in May, 1866, took the form of propositions for an alliance, offensive and defensive, the manuscript original of which is in the Foreign Office here. These propositions are as follows:

First—Should the Congress of the Powers assent, Italy to have Venetia, and Prussia the Duchies.

Second—Should the Congress disagree, alliance, offensive and defensive, will be made between France and Prussia.

Third—Prussia to open hostilities against Austria within ten days after the dissolution of the Congress.

Fourth—Should no Congress meet, Prussia to attack Austria within thirty days after the signature of the present treaty.

Fifth—NAPOLEON to begin hostilities against Austria as soon as Prussia begins, dispatching 300,000 men during the first month across the Rhine.

Sixth—No separate treaty shall be made by either Power with Austria. When a joint treaty is made, the following are to be the conditions: 1. Venetia to go to Italy. 2. Prussia to select German territory at will for annexation, the number of inhabitants not to exceed eight million souls, the territory thus acquired to become a part of the Kingdom of Prussia without federal rights. 3. France to have a liberal share of the Rhine provinces.

Seventh—A military and maritime alliance to be made between France and Prussia, to which Italy may be a party should she so desire.

This programme, the circular states, was rejected in June, 1866, in spite of the threatening urgency of France. The proposals were incessantly renewed with modifications, sacrificing Belgium and South Germany, but they were never seriously entertained by Prussia. For the sake of peace, however, it was thought best to leave NAPOLEON to his delusions. No word implying approval was returned; time was counted on to revolutionize France and extinguish the scheme; hence the long delay and silence. The attempt against Luxembourg failing, France repeated her former propositions, making the specifications clear in regard to the acquisition of Belgium by France and South Germany by Prussia. These last propositions were formulated by Count BENEDETTI himself, and it is improbable that he wrote them without the authority of the Emperor, as they are the same which were made four years ago under threat of war as the alternative of their refusal. Any one acquainted with these antecedents must have known that had Prussia acquiesced in the seizure of Belgium, France would soon have found another Belgium in Prussian territory.

The Skirmish of Saturday—French Loss, One Gun and Twenty Men—Policy of the British Government.

SAARBRUCK, July 30.—Early this morning a large force of BAZAINE's division and four pieces of artillery advanced to this position, apparently with a view of dislodging the Prussians. They met a force of volunteer guards, who had taken a position a mile and a half from Saarbrück. The Prussians attacked the enemy with vigor, and after a sharp fight the French were repulsed and retreated leaving one gun and losing twenty men. The Prussians lost eight men.

LONDON, July 31.—The excitement over England's position continues, and the Government's policy is denounced. It is thought the Government will introduce a supplementary war budget. There were rumors of fighting today in the vicinity of Forbach.

BERLIN, July 31.—The report of the fight at Saarbrück is confirmed. The King and staff left today for the front.

Austrian Suspicions of Bismarck—Formidable Military Preparations—Swedish Sympathies with Denmark—No Evacuation of Rome—Spain Demands Explanations from Grammont—French Interests in Bavaria—King William's Address on Leaving for the Army.

PARIS, July 31.—*La Patrie* says Austria is making formidable military preparations, as she fears the infringement of her neutrality by BISMARCK. The command of the Austrian army of observation will be given to the Archduke ALBRECHT, whose sympathy for France is well known. A Hungarian corps is also to be organized, the Chambers at Pesth having voted an extraordinary credit for that purpose. *La Patrie* then refers to Sweden. She understands the situation, and is also arming. The sympathies of her people are with Denmark, and the Swedish Government will act as Denmark does. Had France allowed Prussia to have her way, these States would not be free today. The Duke of CADORE is now in Stockholm, on a special mission from the French Government....It is said that the French troops will not evacuate the Roman territory until the September Convention between Italy and France for the protection of the independence of the Pope is re-established. The French Minister of War has granted to Frenchmen, now serving in the Papal Zouaves, but who belong to the Garde Mobile of France, permission to remain in Rome....A Spanish note, couched in strong language, demanding an explanation of the recent expressions of the Duke DE GRAMMONT regarding Spain and the Cortes, has been received in Paris.

LONDON, July 31.—The French Ambassador, on quitting Munich, placed the care of French interests in Bavaria in the hands of the British representative there.

BERLIN, July 31.—King WILLIAM, on leaving for the army, issued a manifesto, in which he declares that he goes to fight for the honor of Germany, and calls upon the whole nation to rise as one man. The King also granted full amnesty for political crimes.

ROME, July 28, via PARIS, July 31—Reports come from Civita Vecchia that Gen. DUMONT, commandant of the French troops, has received orders to concentrate his men at that point, and be ready to embark them at a moment's notice.

No Movements Reported at the French War Office—The Chassepot and the Needle-gun—M. Ollivier and the Press—The Secret Treaty—Arrest of French Priests by Prussians—The Disarmament—England and Belgium.

PARIS, July 31.—The French War Office has received no advices of any engagement or movement of troops in force, up to 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The sanitary condition of the army is excellent. It is reported that the skirmish of the 26th gives some idea of the comparative merits of the needle-gun and the Chassepot, though owing to the shortness of the affair the test was not complete. The Prussians commenced to fire at the distance of 800 metres, and their fire fell short by 100 metres. The French fired almost simultaneously, and some of the Prussians were killed. Minister OLLIVIER informed the representatives of the Press, at an interview yesterday, that the Government would place no restriction on the publication of reports of accomplished facts. He took occasion to say that the Emperor never approved or accepted the basis of the so-called secret treaty alleged to have been drawn up by Count BENEDETTI, and that BISMARCK's prompting the idea was actually odious to him. The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to five per cent. The National Guard has been placed under the command of Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. French priests have been arrested on the German frontier on the charge of sending plans of the fortresses to the enemy. Paris journals call attention to the fact that no contradiction has appeared of the statement made that the French Government sought through Lord CLARENDON to effect a general disarmament, which BISMARCK refused to accede to. *La Liberté* says it is reported that England intends to occupy Antwerp, and expresses fear that the sympathies of Queen VICTORIA and her Court favor Prussia, and may have some influence on the Ministry of England.

The French Decree Excluding Foreign Officers from the Army—The New French Minister—German Sympathy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—There is nothing here in the way of war news that is of special consequence. The French Minister has communicated to the State Department the decree of his Government, to the effect that no military officer of a foreign Power will be allowed to accompany the French army on its campaigns. It is thought here that a similar order will be issued by the Prussian Government. The new French Minister cannot reach here for some weeks. Notice of his appointment was sent by telegraph to Havana, and will go from there by steamer to the Isthmus on Thursday or Friday. It will have to go from Panama to Chili by mail, and he is not likely, to receive it before the end of this month. The French Government has not yet given us official notice of the declaration of war. The Schuetzenverein Germania, of this City, will hold its schuetzenfest in the first week in September, and has resolved to appropriate one quarter of its net profits to the relief of widows and orphans of German soldiers who may fall in war.

The New-York French and German Press on the War.

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* (French) of the 30th ult., in an article entitled "The Despotism of the Press," says:

"The Press is like the sappers; nothing is sacred to it, and whatever stands in its way must be cut down. The French military authorities have decided that no newspaper correspondent shall be admitted within the lines of the army; therefore the loud cries. It is doubtless very agreeable for these gentlemen to gather the news quite fresh, to strive for early news, to glory in it with those who employ them; indeed, also to write it up, if necessary, with the authority of their position to entertain public curiosity. This is all very well; but one knows, also, what circumspection the officers must use, on whom such a terrible responsibility has devolved. The fate of the army is at the mercy of an indiscretion, and it is not the question there to satisfy a curiosity more or less justified, but to conquer and to save the country. All this is of very little account, it seems, to the writers and editors, and there are not enough fulminations for the despotism, which is awake and watches secrets, plans and movements, on which may depend—who knows?—the fate of war or peace."

The New-Yorker *Demokrat* (German) of the 29th says:

"That the native Americans already cannot help, and afterward still less will be able to forbear, to declare in the great impending struggle in Europe their sympathies for either of the two belligerent parties, is so obvious that it requires no proof. The whole civilized world will be divided by this struggle into two camps. But what motives shall decide for the native Americans which side to take? This is a question which deserves to be considered somewhat more closely because we see already a part of both the principal parties in the United States manifest opposite sympathies. Republican papers see the right on the side of Germany and Democratic papers side with France. The main principle to every American of all parties, the Republican-Democratic one—free government—is, as is well known, not in question at all in the European conflict. That has grown out of national and dynastic interests and conflicts, and will be fought out only on that line. National sympathies can have preponderance among the Americans, neither for the one nor for the other side. France has given to America a large number of quite as good and estimable citizens as did Germany. With France, America is linked by historical traditions of the foundation of the Republic. With Germany, she is linked by greatful reminiscenses of her last crisis. Of the large bulk of the adopted population, millions of Germanic origin enthusiastically take part for the cause of the old fatherland, while millions of Celtic descent declare openly their inclination to and preference for France. Quite as little to the American the mere interest gives a hold. The interest of the people of the United States as an industrial and commercial nation connects it quite as closely with Germany as with France, and forces it to the desire to remain with both in peace and friendship. The language renders the Americans quite as little kindred and inclined to the one or other part. What is therefore left, in order to lead the thinking American in his choice? We find to this question only *one* answer. It is the *right*. The right in the quarrels of individual men, and equally in the conflicts of nations, is no empty sound, no vogue idea, but something real, something that can be decided by the rules of reason and of moral sentiment."

The *Arbeiter-Union* (the German working men's paper) of the 28th ult. says:

"As far as we Germans abroad are concerned, every thinking and striving man among us, every one who had to represent any interest of culture among foreigners, has strongly felt at all times how impotent he was, merely for the reason that he had left no respected German nationality behind him. What could not we Germans in America achieve, with our knowledge, virtues and performances for all higher aims of culture, if we were united, strengthened by a just national pride—if our endeavors had for their background the recommendation of everything great the Germans represent on the other side of the water? Today our influence is behind that of the Irishmen—and Irishmen rule us in New-York. We should even not be opposed to this, if it was in the interest of the everlasting ideas of improvement—but that is not the case."

The German's Fatherland.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What is the German's fatherland ("Was ist der Deutschen Vaterland?") is the German national air now much sung by the Germans of this country. The poem written by ERNST MORIZ ARNDT, who was a bitter opponent of NAPOLEON I., describes the political dismemberment and the different sections and parts of Germany. It states that such a dismembered country was not the Germans fatherland, but that it had to be a politically united country as far as the German tongue was spoken. According to the present map of Europe, Germany in that sense politically united would comprise the North-German Union, the South-German States, (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt and Liechtenstein,) and the German part of Austria, numbering altogether about 46,000,000 Germans. In this population, not included, and, politically, not belonging to it, would, of course, be those Germans who live in and are citizens of France, England, Russia, the United States, and other countries. The above is the idea of the Germans themselves of a *truly united Germany*, which I beg leave to mention to you, with reference to a leading article on "German unity" in the TIMES a few days ago.

Respectfully, yours,

A GERMAN READER OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 31, 1870.

Waiting for the Cars—A Romantic Mistake of Two Old Men.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch, July 30.

Several mornings since a romantic double mistake occurred at the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad depot on the arrival of the 6½ Detroit train. An old gentleman—in fact, two old gentlemen were at the depot with their carriages, anxiously awaiting the arrival of friends. The train, which was prompt on time, came dashing into the depot, and the nice-looking old gentlemen, doubtless representatives of a large rent-roll and divers bonds, as their appearance betokened, hurried to the sleeping-car and promptly stepped in. The first of the twain walked briskly along until he caught sight of a very prepossessing young lady, apparently about fourteen years of age, whose eyes sparkled and whose face was radiant with smiles, and then, going toward her, bent over and inquired if this was "Cousin——." The young miss, not waiting to hear the sentence finished, put a pair of lovely arms around his neck, and then the youthful lips imprinted a hasty kiss on his cheek that caused a very perceptible fluttering beneath the old gent's linen vest that indexed itself with smiling emotion on his face. "Why, surely, uncle, don't you know me?" came from between the rosy lips after the echo of the kiss had died away and the youthful arms released him. "Well, I thought it was you, but was not certain. But come, let's to the carriage; breakfast is already prepared in anticipation of your being hungry after a tedious night's ride." And then Spring and Winter, figuratively speaking, passed out, and the two, stepping into the carriage, were driven a few squares to a stately stone-front mansion bespeaking a life of ease and luxury to those who dwelt under its roof. Entering the dwelling, the young lady was shown to her apartments, with a request to come into the breakfast-room as soon as she was ready. A few minutes sufficed for the washing of her hands and face and the arranging of her disordered toilet, and then youthful feet came pattering down stairs and into the breakfast-room. "Why, where is aunt?" were the first words of the little beauty. "Oh, she is not up yet," replied the stately old gentleman, who was all eagerness to be at his chocolate and paper. "Well, then, uncle, I will take the head of the table." And down she sat at the head, and entered at once upon the duties of the table. So delighted was the old gent with her as the breakfast proceeded that he forgot all about his paper and the war in Europe, and never once thought to glance at the stock market reports. In the midst of this pleasant state of affairs the aunt made her appearance and was taken aback with surprise at what she saw. "Why, who have you breakfasting with you?" exclaimed she, looking with exceeding interest at the young miss. "Why, you have not forgotten Cousin NELLIE?" says the *pater familias*. "Cousin NELLIE!" echoed both the aunt and the astonished miss. "Why, that's not Cousin NELLIE." "Why, no," responded the little cousin, "I am cousin LUCY. Why, if I didn't think you were uncle CHARLES," and here cousin LUCY broke down, and a tear dropped from her eye at the sudden disappointment she had experienced. At this stage of the scene old gentleman No. 1, whom we had left at the depot, entered the house, bringing with him the cousin they had expected, and after a hearty laugh on the part of the old gray-beards, they all sat down to the table at the request of the aunt, and amid the most lively remarks and hearty laughter at the mistakes at the train, completed a breakfast which we will guarantee will not soon be forgotten by them. It appears that old gentleman No. 2 had fallen into a similar mistake, but before arriving at home, which was in the western part of the city, he discovered his error in conversing with the fair young occupant of the carriage, and learning the name of the person that she had expected to meet at the depot, and who turned out to be an acquaintance of his, he drove to the house in question, just in time to add to the interest of the surprising dénouement.

The Blackberry Crop.

The Pittsburg *Commercial*, of July 30, says:

"The supply of blackberries from the Alleghany mountains is beginning to arrive in our markets, and two trains on the Connellsville Railroad carry hundreds of buckets daily. The berries are picked on the mountains, in the vicinity of Uniontown, Connellsville, and other points on the railroad, and brought in and sold by the gallon to dealers, who ship them at once to the city. They are usually shipped in wooden buckets, holding from eight to ten quarts, and these buckets are sold at prices ranging from $1 25 down to seventy cents, according to the state of the market. The pickers sell to the dealers at very low rates—as low as two cents a quart, thus affording a handsome margin of profit to the shippers. It must be borne in mind, however, that the berries cost the pickers nothing but the labor of gathering them, as they grow wild and in great abundance, and require but little effort to secure. The crop this season is unusually abundant, and the berries are large and luscious. It is said that they cannot all be gathered, and that thousands of bushels will be left to waste. The blackberry season will be at its height next week, and housekeepers should be prepared to take advantage of the most favorable time for purchasing. The express and mail trains, on the Connellsville Road, and the Johnstown Accommodation, and the Pennsylvania road, carry nearly all the berries brought into this market from the mountains, and they do a very large business while the season lasts."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

The Austrian Concordat With the Pope Suppressed—Meeting of the Diets in Austria.

VIENNA, July 30.—The official journal formally announces the suppression of the *concordat* between Austria and Rome. The Papal Court has been notified of the action of the Austrian Government....The Provincial Diets meet on the 20th of August, and the Diet of Bohemia on the 27th of August, that of Trieste on the 2d of September, and the Reichsrath on the 5th of September.

MEXICO.

Official Explanations—Recent Events Exaggerated—The Diario on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following is an official translation from the *Diario Official* of Mexico, of June 27:

"The political events that have taken place in some of the States are being commented on in the most exaggerated manner, either by directing childish diatribes against the system, or by predicting most serious complications for the future. Neither the said diatribes nor those excessive fears are in the least justifiable. In Jalisco a slight difficulty has occurred among the local authorities, which has not caused an unpleasant controversy, nor do we believe that this will occur, thus disappointing those who would like to see that affair changed into a bloody cause for the display of personal passion. The late events at Jalisco are far from having so fatal a result, but they will have that peaceful termination which one expects from the good sense and sound judgment of its public functionaries. We are encouraged in this hope by the fact that, notwithstanding the time that has transpired, and the elements of discord that have been sown there, neither of the parties has sought to bring its quarrels to the battle-field. In the State of Campeche, although originating from a different cause from that of Jalisco, a difficulty between the Governor and the Legislature has occurred, an account of which will be seen in the official documents which we have published. That difficulty has terminated, and things have returned in the State of Campeche to their normal condition. Analyzing these facts, to which it has been attempted to give a fictitious importance and a most threatening aspect, it was added that the attitude of MARTINEZ, in Tamaulipas, came to complete the discouraging picture of anarchy and war occasioned by the absorbent tendencies of the Cabinet. These alarming reports, these vulgar charges, have been incontrovertibly answered by the complete destruction of MARTINEZ in the same State of Tamaulipas. In the absence of more worthy facts that might alarm public attention the late piratical exploits of GUAYMAS have been commented on as a fact indicative of the insecurity and bad condition of the country; but those who thus reasoned intentionally forgot that such enemies of property and personal interests, such partisans of robbery and pillage, do not constitute an element at all to be dreaded in regard to the well being of a nation. The perpetrators of that deed will not remain long without being punished as they deserve, and thus this dark cloud which, according to some journals of the city, inclosed alarming threats, will have disappeared. Without pretending to be optimists, we do not believe that the present condition of the country has anything to render us uneasy on account of the facts above mentioned. Some of these have disappeared, and others will be legally solved according to true patriotism and to the ardent desire that manifests itself more and more every day for the consolidation of peace and order."

DISASTERS BY FIRE.

Burning of a Steam-Boat on the Mississippi—Narrow Escape of those on Board—Mills Burned in Massachusetts.

CAIRO, July 31.—The fine steamer *Dan Able*, running between Cairo and Columbus, connecting with the Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, was totally destroyed by fire, at Columbus, last night. The fire originated in the cook-room, and spread so rapidly that nothing could be done to save the boat. The boat had steam up, and the levers of the engines were suspended by ropes, allowing the steam to escape through the cylinders, when cut adrift, to save the wharf. As soon as the ropes were burned off, the wheels began to revolve, and there was presented the novel spectacle of a steamer on fire proceeding up-stream without human guidance. She progressed but a few hundred feet when the steam-pipe burst, and the wreck floated to Wolf Island, where it burned to the water's edge. There were many narrow escapes, but no lives were lost. The boat was valued at $40,000. The amount of insurance is unknown. Another boat will be secured in the place of the *Dan Able* to-morrow, and there will be no detention of passengers.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 31.—The paper-felt factory of CRANE BROTHERS, at Westfield, was burned this morning with its contents. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $13,000....MINER & FALES' saw-mill, at Wade, was burned yesterday. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 31.—A barn and several adjoining buildings, belonging to CHARLES SHELDON, in this village, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss heavy, but covered by insurance.

Fire in New-Hampshire—Round-House and Three Locomotives Damaged.

CONCORD, N.H., July 31.—Early this morning, a fire in the north section of the Northern Railroad round-house destroyed about one-third of the building. Three engines in the round-house were badly damaged. Loss about $80,000; well covered by insurance. The fire was accidental.

THE WEST.

A Great Building in Project in St. Louis—French Immigrants—Republican Meeting in Springfield.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—A project is on foot here to build an immense structure to embrace under one roof a grand union railroad depot, custom-house, merchants' exchange and hotel, covering three entire blocks, and to cost $3,000,000....M. PAPAN, of the Humanitarian Society of France, passed through here a few days since for South-west Missouri, in search of a location for 2,000 French families....A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Springfield, Mo., yesterday, to protest against the action of the recent Republican Convention, which nominated Capt. HAVENS for Congress. Another Convention will be called to nominate a candidate for Congress, who is in favor of restoring the ballot to the rebels, and of a low tariff.

THE SOUTH.

New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad—Green Brier Springs.

MOBILE, Ala., July 31.—The last rail on the Eastern Division (from Mobile to Pascagoula) of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad was laid last night, and will open for traffic this week. The entire road to New-Orleans will be running early in September. The great drawbridge at Rigolettes is nearly finished. The road will greatly facilitate commerce between Mobile and New-Orleans, and shorten the time between New-York and New-Orleans several hours.

GREEN BRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia, July 30.—There are 700 visitors here. JEFFERSON DAVIS, GOV. WALKER, Cols. OWENS and FORNEY arrived today.

Accident on the Erie Railroad—Two Men Killed.

OWEGO, July 31.—About 10 o'clock last night a freight train, No. 32, of the Susquehanna division of the Erie Railroad, going West, composed of eighteen cars filled with live stock, ran off the track four miles east of Smithboro' and six miles west from Owego. The two forward cars were smashed to pieces, and the greater number of the horses in the cars were more or less injured. The man in charge of the horses, JOHN KELLY, aged twenty-five, and a young man known as "Little Tommy," of Watertown, N.Y., were instantly killed. The conductor and engineer state that the accident was caused by some person tampering with the switch.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Van Valkenburgh Held to Bail to Appear Before the Grand Jury.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 30.—The case of VAN VALKENBURGH, the manager of the office of the Central Pacific Railroad Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, charged with attempting to steal the Associated Press dispatches, which were being received over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, came up for examination today VAN VALKENBURGH waived an examination, and was held in $1,000 bonds to appear before the Grand Jury.

The Buffalo Park Association—Extensive Preparations.

BUFFALO, July 31.—The Buffalo Park Association have made arrangements with the New-York Central Railway to run special trains during the races, between Niagara Falls and the driving Park, for the accommodation of persons and families desiring to reside at hotels at the Falls during the meeting. The present meeting will eclipse in attendance, premiums, &c., anything ever known in this country. The question of accommodation having been raised by a New-York paper, the Association desire to say that hotel and other accommodations are ample here and there is abundance of room at the Falls for such as may desire to come.

Trotting at Rochester—Horses Entered.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 31.—The purses are all filled in the races to take place on the 2d, 3d and 4th of August at the Union Course in this city. There are from seven to ten purses in some of the races. *George Palmer* and *Lady Thorn* are entered for the $4,000 purse. *Palmer* is expected to make his best time the coming week. Nearly all the horses entered have arrived.

An Insurance Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A meeting of the representatives of the United States and Canada Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Companies will be held here to-morrow to arrange the preliminaries for their Convention to be held in this city Oct. 5.

TOWN AID TO RAILROADS.

The Question in Michigan—Extraordinary Session of the Legislature—Efforts to Prevent the Repudiation of Railroad Aid Bonds by Municipalities.

GOV. BALDWIN, of Michigan, sent the following important message to the Legislature, at the opening of the extraordinary session, regarding the necessity for a change in the Constitution to enable and require municipalities to satisfy the railroad aid bonds which have been issued and delivered from time to time to parties in good faith:

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: I have deemed it my duty to call you together in extraordinary session, to submit for your consideration subjects directly affecting the honor and good name of the people of our whole Commonwealth.

The powers of Government are divided into three departments: Legislative, Executive and Judicial; the duties of each are distinct and well defined; no one may discharge or infringe upon the duties of another. To the Legislative branch of the Government has been committed the law-making power, subject only to such restrictions or limitations as are contained in the Constitution of the State, or of the United States. To the Judicial department has been intrusted the province of deciding what is law, and of annulling unconstitutional enactments. Legislatures, Executives, and Courts are composed of individuals and may err. Legislatures may pass and Governors may give their approval to acts, which the Judiciary, in the exercise of its rightful functions, may decide to be unconstitutional; but the original and ultimate sovereignty is with the people, by whom Constitutions are made, and may be altered or amended. Changes in the fundamental law should not be frequent, or made upon slight pretexts, or upon doubtful expediency; but should be made where serious doubts exist as to the proper construction of important provisions; or where experience has shown the necessity of such alteration; and certainly, where without such change, injustice and wrong would be done to any portion of the people.

A series of laws enacted at five successive sessions of the Legislature, and with the exception of a single act, approved by three successive Executives, have, by a recent decision of the highest judicial authority of the State, been pronounced unconstitutional and void. These laws are somewhat different in their provisions, but all of them were intended to enable the people of either counties, townships, cities or incorporated villages, in their corporate capacity, to aid in the construction of railroads. The general law of 1869 was considerably more restrictive and stringent in its provisions than the special acts of previous years. In the act of 1869, townships, cities and incorporated villages—but not counties—were authorized to aid, to a limited amount, in the construction of railroads, by loan or donation. When such aid should be voted by the people, bonds might be made and deposited in the office of the State Treasurer, but could not be delivered to any railroad company until such company had completed its road-bed, and ironed its road with such rail as should be used by first-class railroads, from its initial or starting point, through the municipality issuing the same; nor until the company should have fully complied with whatever conditions said municipality might have imposed in voting its aid.

Under the authority contained in these laws, securities or bonds for a very considerable amount have been delivered and are now held by parties who have purchased them in good faith. Judging from the most reliable information which I have been able to obtain, I am of the opinion that far the larger part is held by persons of moderate or small means; in not a few instances, the entire means of aged persons, of women, and of orphan children, are known to be invested in these securities. It is scarcely necessary to say, that without provision for their payment, in many cases great inconvenience and suffering must ensue, and this must be the case to a greater or less extent, even by the delay of payment of any one or more of the installments of interest.

In some cases the municipalities directly interested have, through their municipal boards, expressed the desire and determination to acknowledge and provide for the payment of these liabilities; but it must be remembered that however earnestly such authorities may desire to avoid the repudiation of their honest debts, and to keep inviolate the faith of their respective corporations, there is now no authority of law by which such provision can be made. No tax can be lawfully made or collected to provide the means for paying either principal or interest; any such tax placed upon a tax-roll would not only be void and uncollectable, but might vitiate the entire tax of such corporation.

It has been supposed by many that these bonds, or at least most of them, were issued under the law of 1869; that the act was passed under circumstances of much popular excitement on the subject of the real or supposed benefits to be derived from the extension of railroad facilities. It is certainly true, that a portion of the municipal railroad aid bonds now outstanding were issued under the authority of legislative acts of 1869, but these comprise only a little more than one-fourth of the whole amount now in the hands of parties who have purchased and paid for them in good faith. It is undoubtedly true, that no small portion of the people of the State have felt a deep interest in and a strong desire for the construction of railroads, and have been both willing and desirous to grant municipal aid for that purpose.

Whether it is or is not wise to construct railroads, under any circumstances, to a greater extent than can be done by individual or private enterprise, need not be discussed in this connection, but, however this may be, the bonds now outstanding are not the result of any sudden impulse, or the excitement of a day, or of any one Legislature. The following summary will give, as near as may be ascertained, the amount of such securities now outstanding, under the various enabling acts:

Special acts of 1863, and of the extra session of 1864, approved by Gov. Blair	$853,600
Special acts of 1865, approved by Gov. Crapo	312,700
Special act of 1867, passed over the veto of Gov. Crapo	23,000
Laws of 1869, approved by the present Executive	447,000
Total	$1,636,300

It will be observed that one-half of the whole amount was issued under the laws of 1863 and 1864, nearly one-fourth under the enabling acts of 1865 and 1867, and a little more than one-fourth under the laws of 1869. Our own State has not been singular in passing enabling acts of this character; not less than twenty-two of the States have similar laws upon their statute-books; in most, or all of these, the constitutionality of railroad aid legislation has been the subject of judicial adjudication; in all of these States such legislation has been sustained, save in Iowa and Wisconsin, and originally in these also. The States were but following the example of Congress, which body, as is well known, has made extensive grants of lands belonging to the people, as well as large subsidies in bonds, to railroads. In 1841, Congress gave to the State of Michigan, and to each of eight other States named in the act, and to each new State thereafter admitted into the Union, 500,000 acres of public lands, "for the purposes of internal improvement, said lands to be disposed of, and the net proceeds of the sales applied to the building of roads, railways, bringes, canals," &c.

I do not call attention to our own reiterated legislation, to the extensive legislation of other States, and of Congress, and to the sanction given to it by the Courts of other States, either for the purpose of expressing an approval of such legislation, or of dissenting from the decision rendered by the highest Court of our own State; but simply for the purpose of showing that holders of bonds issued under the authority of five successive Legislatures, and approved by three successive Executives of Michigan, had good reason to believe that they were receiving securities of value, such as their face indicated, and may justly claim that the municipalities whose bonds they hold should be allowed and authorized to make provision for their payment.

Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, all railroad aid bonds, issued by virtue of the various enabling acts contained in the statutes of Michigan, are void, and under the present circumstances, worthless; but it certainly was not the intention of the several Legislatures by which these laws were passed, or the municipalities which have made and issued the securities, to deceive the people, or to procure their money without consideration, by placing in their hands empty, worthless promises to pay. The Legislatures that authorized, and the people who voted to issue the bonds, supposed they were acting under constitutional and lawful authority.

Although there is now no way of enforcing the collection, and no legal obligation for the payment of these securities, the moral obligations of a State, and of a people, are as binding, and should be held as sacred, as their legal obligations. The honor of the people of Michigan, and especially of the counties, townships and cities by which these bonds have been issued, is directly concerned in the payment of those already sold and now in the hands of honest holders. The credit of no State stands higher than that of Michigan, and the people cannot afford, and I trust will not consent, to have her good name tarnished by the repudiation of either legal or moral obligations.

As the present emergency could only be provided for by an amendment of the fundamental law of the State, and as constitutional amendments must first receive the sanction of the Legislature, and can only be submitted to the people at a general biennial November election, and as the refusal or neglect to take all proper and constitutional means, to enable the municipalities directly interested, to recognize and provide for their obligations, would be little less than an approval of repudiation, I could not consent by any action of mine, to withhold from the people for two years, the opportunity of making provision for their payment. I respectfully and earnestly recommend, that an amendment of the Constitution be submitted to the people at the general election, to be held in November next, such as will enable the several municipalities to ratify all such railroad aid bonds as have been issued and delivered to parties in good faith.

Besides the bonds which have been used, and are now in the hands of innocent purchasers and holders, there is another and much larger class, which have been voted, made, and deposited with the State Treasurer, but not delivered to the companies for whose benefit they were designed; of these there is now in the office of the Treasurer, the sum of $3,710,875 80, which might be divided into several classes, but for present purposes I shall consider them as of two classes only:

First—Such as have been pledged to roads that are being constructed, and on which expenditures of labor and money to a greater or less extent have been made, in anticipation of the aid so voted.

Second—Such as have been regularly voted and deposited with the Treasurer for the benefit of proposed roads, but on which no work has as yet been done.

In some cases bonds embraced in the first of the two classes named were nearly earned by railroad companies, and had been negotiated—and part of the purchase price advanced—before the decision of the Court had been rendered. It is worthy of your consideration whether good faith does not require provision to be made for this class also. Whether it is desirable, or the wish of the people, that hereafter, municipalities should be authorized, upon any conditions, to aid in the construction of railroads, by donations, loans, or subscriptions for stock, may well be questioned.

While it is not to be denied that railroads, wherever they can be constructed and properly maintained, are of great convenience and service to the people, and add largely to the value of property, and while it must be admitted that by means of municipal aid they are sometimes constructed where, without such aid, they could not be had, I do not conceive it equally clear that the principle is entirely correct, and I have serious doubts as to the propriety of its further application. It is for you in your wisdom to decide whether this question shall be placed before the people for their decision at the approaching November election.

The subjects presented for your consideration involve principles and interests of the greatest moment, no less than the honor, credit and prosperity of our noble State They are not wholly outside of the past experience of the people of our own and other States; the teachings of the past should be most carefully scrutinized, and whatever tends to advance the real prosperity and credit of the State should be adopted, while that which experience has shown to be unsafe and dangerous should be discarded. I submit these important matters for your consideration, with full confidence that your action will be such as will receive the approval of the people.

HENRY P. BALDWIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
LANSING, July 27, 1870.

Wholesale Swindlers on their Travels—Heavy Operations in Leather—Arrests at Hartford, Conn.

From the Hartford Courant, July 28.

Several days ago P. JEWELL'S SONS received a letter from a leather manufacturer in Buffalo, inquiring as to the responsibility of J. H. SAWYER & CO., of this city, who had given an order for leather to be shipped here. Ex-Gov. JEWELL sent this letter to the Police head-quarters, not knowing of any such firm himself, and the officers began an investigation. The letter sent by SAWYER & CO. was written on paper which had their business card upon it, representing them as occupying premises No. 84 Trumbull-street. The Police found that this store had been let by NICHOLAS HARRIS, the owner, to HENRY MATHER, who occupies a store adjoining, and he had sub-let it, with the permission of Mr. HARRIS, to SAWYER & Co., for carrying on the boot and shoe finding business, from July 1, and had received one month's pay in advance. But the store had not been opened, and that fact led the officers to believe at once that the firm was a bogus affair. Upon inquiry at the Post-office it was ascertained that the swindlers had hired a lock-box there for one year, and had received many letters, a dozen or more being in the box when the inquiry was made. At this time J. S. TRYON, Esq., Cashier of the First National Bank, received letters asking for information concerning SAWYER & Co., and other parties were also addressed on the same subject, information of which was promptly conveyed to the Police. The next move was to watch the steam-boat and railway freight-depots for shipments to the firm. Yesterday morning a dispatch came from A. HOLSTEIN, of Alleghany City, Penn., saying that he had learned the firm was a swindling one, but had shipped ten packages of leather before getting the information, and he desired to have them stopped and attached. On going to the steam-boat store-house as soon as this dispatch came, the Police there learned that the leather came up in the morning boat, and had been carted off. The man who delivered the freight described the person who came for it, and said that the fellow had been there for several days, and had excited his suspicion. The freight agent of the Company, who had been visited by Sheriff RUSSELL, to give notice of the writ of attachment when the leather should arrive, not then knowing that it had got here, also met SAWYER, (for he it was,) who told him that he expected several cases of goods by the boat to-morrow (this) morning; and the agent replied, not knowing much about the case, "Yes, but there are orders to attach them." This, of course, put the scamp on his guard, but it appears not to have been taken advantage of. The leather received was taken by one carman to No. 84 Trumbull-street, there re-marked and sent by another carman to the freight depot of the Hartford and New-Haven road, addressed to L. THOMAS & Co., New-York. Lieut. PACKARD, who had been managing the case, got Officer DUNLAP to the depot in time to secure the property, and Sheriff RUSSELL put on the attachment. Detective FLYNN was now dispatched to get hold of the swindlers if possible. They had been to the depot but a short time previous to the arrival there of the officers. A good description of them was secured, and in the afternoon they were found at the American Hotel, one, the "Sawyer" of the firm, being registered as Charles St. Johns, and his associate as Albert B. Cohn. Upon being taken to the Station-house all their effects were taken possession of, which included a batch of letters, mostly from leather dealers in various parts of the country. A majority of the writers, replying to orders for goods, required references; others remittance in advance, while L. L. Loomer & Son, of Birmingham, and D. B. Saunders, of Boston, had made small shipments. Among the dealers written to were C. & F. J. Hurkson, Chester; J. C. Watkins, Waterloo, N. Y.; Talcott & Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.; Waukegan Hide and Leather Company, Waukegan, Ill.; A. & J. Groetzinger & Co., Alleghany City, Penn.; Aaron Ramsey & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Keith & Pecks, Montpelier, Vt.; Farwell & Baker, Watertown, N. Y., and Henry Berry, Meadville, Penn. The parties arrested are young men, but are evidently old hands at the swindling business. From papers in their possession it appears that they spent some time in New-Haven before coming here. SAWYER, as is shown by his correspondence, has several aliases. As soon as the arrest was made, a telegram was sent to Mr. HOLSTEIN, who shipped the leather, which is valued at about $800, and he will probably arrive here to-morrow.

Last evening two trunks belonging to the swindlers, which were found at the American Hotel, were opened at the Police head-quarters, and found to contain, besides very many articles of clothing, several flutes and other musical instruments of a very costly character, including one of solid silver, and a variety of sheet music; a large field glass, which must be valuable, and piles of letters of an important nature, revealing something of the career of the young men. Some papers showed that the fellows had been engaged in insurance swindles, and others seemed to identify them with various criminal operations.

A Romantic Incident in the West—A Daughter Found After Thirteen Years.

From the Kansas City Times, July 27.

Nearly thirteen years ago there lived on the banks of the Ohio, but a few miles from the City of Louisville, a man by the name of HENRY C. DANFORTH, the family consisting of himself, wife and one child, a daughter, only a little more than two years of age. One day the child escaped the vigilant eye of the mother and wandered from the house. Search was made, but no trace could be found of their prattling darling until reaching the banks of the river, where her little bonnet was seen near the margin of the water. Then, indeed, the little one was mourned as dead, and only a mother's heart can fathom the agony of the bereaved parents. Other children came to take the place of the lost one at the fireside, and the first storm of grief at the terrible affliction had given away to quiet submission, still the blue, dancing waters of the Ohio always caused inexpressible sadness to their bereaved hearts. Five years ago the family removed to St. Louis, where they have resided ever since. Saturday, Mr. DANFORTH received an anonymous letter from this city, urging him to come up immediately if he wished to find his daughter whom he supposed was drowned thirteen years before. He arrived in the city Monday last and proceeded to the place designated in the letter, and found a woman whom he had known in other days, rapidly nearing the grave, and a young girl in attendance upon her. She pointed to the child immediately on his entrance, saying "that is your drowned child," and entered upon an explanation which convinced him of the truth of her words. It seems that he himself was the innocent cause of the affair. The woman had loved him previous to his marriage, and when the words were spoken binding him to another all the worst passions of her nature were aroused, and she determined upon some revenge, and how faithfully she executed her intention the above facts will testify. She had kept herself informed of his whereabouts, and when she knew that death would shortly claim her as his victim, she determined to make all the reparation in her power. Who can paint the joy of the father on finding the dead alive? The woman, it seems, had only been in our city some six months, coming from Cincinnati, to which place she had first fled with the child. She said she had always treated her as she would have done her own daughter, to which the child testified, and begged that the woman might be taken with them. The result was, that yesterday evening the three took the train on the North Missouri Railroad for St. Louis, and ere this the waiting mother has received the embraces of her long-lost daughter. Such incidents were of frequent occurrence years ago, but in this modern age it calls forth no little astonishment.

Discovery of a New Gold Mine in California.

From the San Bernardino Guardian.

We have always contended that our county, if thoroughly prospected, would be found to contain a greater variety and richer minerals than any other in the State, and that it only needed the advent of the hardy prospector to verify the fact. Since the publication of our article in April last, many rich discoveries have been made, both in gold and silver, lead and tin, but within the past two weeks mines have been discovered that eclipse anything in point of richness that has been found since the discoveries near San Diego last Spring. About forty miles in a southeasterly direction from San Bernardino, some gold quartz veins have been discovered that show free gold in great abundance. Mr. STAMPS, an old '49 miner, and a small party left the San Diego mines, some two or three months ago, and commenced prospecting this way, taking the mountain ranges that lead toward "Old Baldy," or San Bernardino base line, with but little success, however, until, arriving at the mountains of San Jacinto, they discovered a small quartz vein outcropping, containing free gold. The vein was only about three inches wide, but extremely rich. They at once commenced sinking a shaft, and as they sunk down the vein widened, and at a depth of about 12 feet it was 12 inches and widening, showing a good wall with clay casing. An arastra was at once erected, and from 500 or 600 pounds of rock upward of $300 worth of gold was extracted. Since that time other veins have been found in the vicinity. The news of the discovery flew like wildfire through the town, and men in wagons, men on horseback, and men on foot have, during this week, flocked to the El Dorado. None of them have returned up to the time of going to press, but we will give our readeds further particulars when we receive them. Gold quartz veins have also been found within the past two weeks in other parts of the county, and in the "Squaw" they are sinking a shaft to develop it, as also in the claim adjoining.

For many years past there has been a legend or tradition among the Californian and miners that a silver mine existed in the surrounding mountains, from which the old padres, in times past, had extracted fabulous sums of "plate," but the locality of the mine was forgotten, and although, from vague information, many adventurous miners had spent their time and money in trying to trace it out, it was in vain. A short time since some Californians found a very rich silver float rock, but could not find the lead or vein whence it came. They informed Dr. BARTON and WM. MCCOY of the fact, and on Sunday last they, in company with CHARLES CLUSKER and Mr. LISLE, proceeded to the spot where the float rock was found—forty miles in an easterly direction from San Bernardino.

Arriving at the spot, they proceeded in a systematic manner to prospect the mountains. Their efforts were after a time rewarded with success. CHARLIE CLUSKER struck upon a well-defined trail leading into the mountains, which he followed, and soon came upon a road well graded and built of large stone, evidently with care, which, following, brought him to the old Jesuit mine.

Here at last was the mystery solved—the truth established that in the old time, years ago, men had been engaged in mining. The remains of an old shaft were found, partly filled in, but showing marks of the pick and gad. The party at once proceeded to clear away some of the rubbish, and soon obtained quite a lot of the ore, which is rich enough to satisfy the heart of the most rapacious miner—assaying from $600 to $1,000 per ton.

The mine has been called the Jesuit, and another close by the old Padre. Steps were at once taken to reap the reward of their perseverance, and this week a company was formed, the district named the San Jacinto Mining District, a mining code of laws framed, and preliminary steps taken energetically to work the lodes. This is good news for the miners elsewhere, and should encourage them to come here if they wish to "make their piles," and they will not only enjoy the best climate on earth, and obtain supplies at a reasonable sum, but can afterward find a suitable homestead upon land that will compare favorably with any in the State.

Troubles of the Knights of Pythias in Washington.

From the Washington Star, July 30.

Yesterday afternoon, Detective BIGLEY, who had the case noted in yesterday's *Star* in hand—the alleged larceny of picture, regalia and third degree work of Webster Lodge, Knights of Pythias—arrested JOHN WHEEDER, the banker of the lodge, on the charge of the larceny of the picture. Mr. WHEEDER acknowledged having the picture in his possession, and was taken before Judge GRAY, of the Police Court, who held him to bail for trial in $100. Last evening, BIGLEY, armed with two search-warrants, issued by Justice WALTER on the oath of Mr. SAUTER, the Chancellor of the lodge, proceeded to the Knights of Pythias Hall, corner of Seventh and D streets, and in the presence of four members of the order whom he had summoned, a locksmith opened the closets of Mount Vernon and Germania Lodges, in which receptacles the search-warrants stated the articles were, but the search proved unsuccessful. This action on the part of Mr. BIGLEY caused some excitement among the Knights, and particularly among members of Mount Vernon Lodge, who thought that of course their work was exposed; but Mr. BIGLEY being a Knight, was careful that not even the locksmith should see the goat, and after the search was concluded the closets were carefully locked.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMINISCENCES OF AMERICA IN 1869. By TWO ENGLISHMEN. London: SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO. 1870.

The preface to this volume informs us that "many of its chapters were originally written with a view to being delivered as lectures before a country audience." That some apology was thought necessary for so singularly weak, inaccurate and puerile a book may temper, in some measure, the edge of criticism; but even then it would be mistaken kindness to say that the work is in any respect worthy of publication. The authors take occasion to thank "many friends in England for their suggestions and assistance in correcting these notes before they passed through the press;" they have surely been most unfortunate in their friends; for their pages as thus corrected are studded with blunders that would really disgrace a traveling school-boy. We hasten to explain that the opinion we are compelled to form of the work is in no degree colored by its general tone toward this country. There are no suggestions of TROLLOPE or BASIL HALL or Martin Chuzzlewit about it. So far is this from being the case, that our "Two Englishmen" err on the other side. Their praise of people and things in the United States extends to a point very like adulation. We are, therefore, actuated by no feeling of offended patriotism, have no consciousness of being "riled" by provocations of the sort that inflamed the noble spirits of Hannibal Chollop and Jefferson Brick. The book is simply a mass of wearisome commonplace, intermitted with occasional glimmers of common sense, and pervaded by thoroughly kindly feeling, but sprinkled with errors so needless and absurd that it is difficult to see how the authors could have stumbled into them. Take the following, for example, by way of description of New-York:

> New-York City is at present about four miles long by about three-quarters of a mile broad, and lies between the Hudson and East Rivers. The principal street is Broadway, which is nearly four miles long, running from the Central Park at the north to the Battery at the extreme south of the City. It is a fine street, especially at that part where it crosses Fifth-avenue—the Belgravia of the City; no tramways are allowed to be laid on it, but it is almost blocked by the omnibuses that creep along four or five abreast, as if the free and independent citizens in charge were quite convinced that time was made for slaves, and wasted it accordingly. About half way down this street stands the gigantic store of A. T. STEWART for "dry goods and notions," as the Americans call almost every article of wearing apparel that is not made by a tailor. This is a huge building of cast-iron, forming one "block" by itself; it is painted white, and is about four times as large as SHOOLBRED'S, in Tottenham Court Road, though it does not cover four times as much ground.

It is characteristic of our authors that they regard the clumsy fun of some American newspapers as genuinely indicative of the ways and speech of the people. The passage that ensues is an illustration. Of course no one in good faith talks stuff like this; but our credulous visitors are evidently persuaded that it forms, in some quarters, quite the staple of conversation:

> The American is apt to talk largely on almost every subject, and is addicted to exaggeration and hyperbole—and especially so the "Westerner," of whom many characteristic stories are told. Thus one, in describing the large trees of the Yosemite Valley, said, "They are so high that it takes two men and a boy to see the top of them;" and another, on being asked by a friend if he saw a certain mosquito on the weather-vane of the State House at St. Louis, answered, "Yes; I see it winking." A third, in writing to a friend a description of the prices of carriages at Niagara, asserted that the "hackfares are so high that the Falls are insignificant by comparison." And a fourth, proud of his birthplace, observed that, "A man who had been born in Boston did not require to be born again." And another story is related, with the appearance of truth, of a boy who was watching his school-fellows as they snow-balled an old gentleman's windows. The old gentleman rushed out of his house determined if possible to inflict severe corporal punishment on the offender, saying, when he caught the boy, "Now, you rascal, I'll thrash you within an inch of your life!" Accordingly he began to beat him, when he immediately commenced laughing, and continued until the old gentleman stopped beating him, with the exclamation, "Boy, what is it you're laughing at?" "Well," said the boy, "I'm laughing because you are awfully sold; I ain't the boy!"

Most of the volume reads like a poor guide-book. Here and there an intelligent reflection leavens the mass of dullness, and shows that, with a great deal more practice in the art of writing for the Press, and infinitely closer habits of observation, the authors might have made a sensible volume. There is truth, for instance, in the strictures passed upon American submission to servants and other minor officials, *e. g.*:

> In private life Americans submit to an amount of tyranny which, in political life, would be quite unbearable; but the quiet submission of every one to treatment of this kind is astonishing. We can only account for this phenomenon as we have once before, by supposing that where all are equal (theoretically at least) the addition of any office confers a superiority on the holder over his former compeers. Englishmen, on the other hand, have always been, from the time of Magna Charta downward, jealous of their rights; but the Americans seem to consider that they must obey the "powers that be" without complaining, and that resistance or protest implies an inability to endure as much as others.

On the whole, however, as it takes two to make a bargain, as well as in some unfortunate cases to make a book, we are surprised that Messrs. SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON, who really know something about America and Americans, should have been beguiled into affixing their imprint to a volume calculated to do it so little credit.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES SUMNER. Vol 1. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1870.

We are glad to welcome a complete edition of the works of Mr. SUMNER, and do not doubt that the publication will be by most readers cordially received. The first volume consists of political speeches, many of which are already famous; of articles whose authorship is less generally known, and of lectures before lyceums and other public assemblies. It is hardly necessary at this time to eulogize the earnestness, the scholarship and the uncommon talents of Mr. SUMNER, or to acknowledge the powerful influence he has exerted in furtherance of the measures and principles with which his name has for so many years been identified. We should not have thought it necessary, we must add, to send forth this volume accompanied by indorsements which, however eminent in many cases their source, ought to be superfluous as ushering before the world an American statesman so well known as Mr. SUMNER. The recommendations of Messrs. BRYANT, EMERSON, WHITTIER, GREELEY and others are no doubt interesting in their way, although for this specific purpose we would fain think them unnecessary. Some of these recommendations, it is true, embody wholesome truth. When Mr. GREELEY, for example, expresses himself as follows, we are happy to accept his writing for its own sake:

> "I hail it as a cheering sign of the times that the speeches and writings of CHARLES SUMNER are to be published complete. We live in an age of inconsiderate gabble, when too many make speeches 'on the spur of the moment,' and 'now that I am up,' say whatever may chance to come into their heads. Mr. SUMNER sufficiently respects his associates and his countrymen to speak with due preparation, and only when he feels that silence would be dereliction. 'Not to stir without great arguments' is his rule; hence his speeches are not only a part of his country's history, but a very creditable and instructive part of it."

But it does not seem quite respectful either to Mr. SUMNER or the common sense of his countrymen thus to herald the collection of his speeches even when such bitter political opponents as B. F. BUTLER and CALEB CUSHING unite to hail them with anticipatory applause. We must add that to us it appears a work of even greater supererogation to print English encomiums of Mr. SUMNER in the same relation to his writings. The public will surely put a just estimate upon his social standing without the following assurance from the London *Quarterly Review*:

> "He presents in his own person a decisive proof that an American gentleman, without official rank or wide-spread reputation, by dint of courtesy, candor, an entire absence of pretensions, an appreciative spirit and a cultivated mind may be received on a perfect footing of equality in the best circles, social, political, and intellectual, which, be it observed, are hopelessly inaccessible to the itinerant note-taker who never gets beyond the outskirts of the show-houses."

Passing over these matters, which are no doubt strictly in the publisher's province and are in no event to be stigmatized as a more heinous offense than one against good taste, we must bear witness in all other respects to the creditable character of the publication. The paper and type are especially handsome, and from the beginning of "The True Grandeur of Nations" to the end of the eulogy on JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE, we have detected nothing that the most scrupulous proof-reader would wish to amend. The edition promises to be in every way worthy of Mr. SUMNER'S abilities and fame, and of the estimation in which he is held by the great bulk of the American people.

THE BLUNDERS OF VICE AND FOLLY AND THEIR SELF-ACTING CHASTISEMENTS. By JOHN GEORGE HARGREAVES, Author of "The Possibilities of Creation." London: STRAHAN & CO. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS. 1870.

This little book is instructive and amusing enough as far as it goes. Mr. HARGREAVES' blunder—although it is neither a vicious nor foolish one—consists in supposing that his subject can be exhausted, or even adequately illustrated in one small volume. The headings of the chapters, "From the Parish Stocks to the Gibbet," "The Root of all Evil," "Vanity and its Sister Frailties," "The Ancient Art of Fibbing," "The Canker Worm," "Physical Vices," and "Crime a Losing Game," suggest the scope of the treatise. It is agreeably diversified by anecdotes, not all of which are old, and is altogether entertaining as well as edifying reading.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN ENGLAND FROM THE REFORMATION TO THE END OF THE LAST CENTURY. A contribution to the history of theology. By Rev. JOHN HUNT, M. A. Volume I. London: STRAHAN & CO., Publishers. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

The main purpose of the author of this work has been, by a statement of facts in religious and secular history, to show the progress and growth of the English mind during the past three centuries. In the execution of his task he has aimed to avoid prejudiced and inferential statements, although by no means claiming entire freedom from personal and sectarian bias. The whole book is a protest against the doctrine of infallibility, which is at war with true progress, and stereotypes errors and mistakes, instead of affording a possibility of their removal.

The difference between the Church of Rome and the Church of England is shown to have been irreconcilable before the time of TYNDALE, whose translation of the Bible was the groundwork of that version, which was completed under King JAMES, and which is still the authorized version of the Church of England.

"TYNDALE," says our author, "was a thorough Protestant. To him, the Church of Rome was the thick darkness, and his only hopes of dissipating it were in the dissemination of the Scriptures. For the fathers he had no reverence. They had taken liberties with the Scriptures, and prepared the way for their being set aside by the Church of Rome. To the fathers we owe the senses 'tropological,' 'allegorical' and 'anagogical,' twenty doctors expounding one text in twenty ways, as if the only use of the Bible was to weave out of it ingenious allegories. 'Understand,' says TYNDALE, 'Scripture has but one sense, which is the literal one.'" This theology was the stern Augustinian view which made men heirs of vengeance by nature. He compares men to "wild crab-trees," and says that "even in their mother's wombs they had fellowship with the damned devils."

Gradually such severity was modified, but Protestantism was not triumphant in England until the time of EDWARD, in whose reign the thirty-nine articles were finally settled, and the endeavor made to unite all the Reform churches in one communion.

The succeeding years witnessed controversies upon the sacraments, upon authority, the divine origin of Episcopacy, and other ecclesiastical matters, all of which are steps in the progress of religious thought, and result in the consolidation of Protestant opinion and the uniformity of Protestant practice in the Kingdom. These changes, Mr. HUNT has illustrated by quotations from a great variety of writers, and by a candid and careful resume of their opinions. In this way we become acquainted with Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, Hooper, Bradford, Hutchinson, Becon, Jewel, Cartwright, Whitgift, and almost all the divines whose works form the valuable and voluminous collection of the "Parker Library."

Pursuing the line of religious thought, we notice the works of King JAMES and his hatred of Arminianism, the controversies about transubstantiation, bishops and presbyters, in which Bishops USSHER, LAND, HALL and JOHN MILTON figured largely; the Westminster Assembly of Divines, who are about the "average good men of their times;" and the rise of Independents, Baptists and Quakers, who are logically descended from Baptists. The divines and writers of the Restoration of CHARLES I. are next reviewed, and their acts in the Savoy Conference, and the revision of the Prayer Book; and the writings of such men as Bishops WALTON and PEARSON and JEREMY TAYLOR.

This volume closes with a thorough discussion of what are called "rational theologians," among whom are reckoned such men as JOHN HALES, of Eton; WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH, HOBBES; and the Cambridge Platonists, Dr. CUDWORTH, HENRY MORE, and BENJAMIN WHICHCOT.

The book is one of the most complete summaries of religious controversy and doctrine which has ever been compiled, and the author's evident effort to be candid and courteous toward all from whom he differs in his conclusions, adds to the reader's pleasure. It is evident that great pains has been taken to verify all statements which have been made, and to render the book trustworthy as well as interesting.

GOETHE'S HERMANN AND DOROTHEA. Translated by ELLEN FROTHINGHAM. With Illustrations. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1870.

Miss FROTHINGHAM has given here a faithful and appreciative rendering of GOETHE'S great pastoral, which should win her the gratitude of all lovers of Goethean poetry. To the majority of English readers *Hermann and Dorothea* must always have a charm which they may not find in its author's other works—the charm of tenderness, of simplicity, and fresh young love. Miss FROTHINGHAM has done her not easy work in the main with discretion and taste, but her hexameters are not always above reproach, and she falls sometimes into the vice of Germanic constructions.

"How as if it were swept looks the town, or had perished!
Not fifty are there methinks of all our inhabitants
In it remaining,"

are verses which no English poet could write with impunity. And the two lines which immediately follow these, (we go no further than the first page to find them)

"What will not curiosity do! here is every one running,
Hurrying to gaze on the sad procession of pitiful exiles,"

neither HOMER nor GOETHE would ever recognize for hexameters. But these are blemishes which will not prevent the majority of readers from deriving great enjoyment from a really meritorious translation of a very lovely poem.

VENETIA: A Novel. By Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, author of "Lothair," &c. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1870.

Venetia is among the earlier stories of the author, and one for which he has been made to suffer all that his foes could inflict. Mr. DISRAELI'S passion for introducing real characters into his fiction, strongly as it is impressed on the pages of *Lothair*, written at sixty-five, is naturally enough conspicuous in his first novels, and in none more so than in *Venetia*. Lord Cadurcis, as every one knows, is meant for Lord BYRON, and Herbert for SHELLEY; or rather for a queer cross between the author of *Queen Mab* and his father-in-law, WILLIAM GODWIN, the author of *Political Justice*. Other less important personages in the action might also be identified, but these are overshadowed by the superior interest that attaches to the chief figures. There are some fantastic involutions or changes of facts, as, for example, in making Lady Herbert a kind of portrait of Lady BYRON, differing in this, that the lady of the fiction is reconciled to her lord at last which lord is *not* the prototype of BYRON, Cadurcis, indeed, being in love with Lady Herbert's daughter. The tragic event of SHELLEY'S death narrated by TRELAWNEY and others, is introduced in *Venetia* as an incident of the story, but Cadurcis (BYRON) is made to accompany and to perish with him. Such of the opening scenes of the novel as describe the quarrels of Mrs. Cadurcis and her son, are probably sadly true to the original passages between BYRON and his mother, and for these *Venetia* may be perused with interest in spite of considerable extravagance and weakness that follow them.

—The August number of *Old and New* has value and interest. It is put together with tact, and written, in parts, with decided talent. There are in particular a very noble and thoughtful essay "On the Validity of Our Knowledge of God," by Dr. ORVILLE DEWEY, whose pen seems to gain both eloquence and sweetness with time, and a copy of verses, "At Last," by H. H., which help to confirm our high opinion of the poetic talent of the writer who publishes under those initials. A short criticism on *Lothair* is given, from which, as containing some considerations less hackneyed than many appearing on the same subject, we append some quotations:

> We understand very well why so many of the English journals say such hard things of *Lothair*. For it is one bright blaze of satire from end to end, hitting, and hitting hard, the follies and the pretensions of English society and of English religion, so-called. It must require, one would say, more than usual courage for Mr. DISRAELI now to enter a drawing-room, and meet the offended wrath of people of whatever turn, who will be sure to say that he has been saying something too hard of their special circle, theory, or performance. Then Mr. DISRAELI has said, truly enough, of us critics, "The critics are the men who have failed in literature or in art." Most of us are too conscious that this is true to forgive him; so most of us have to punish him by showing, if we can, that he has failed also. Hence, as we construe it, the rage of the English critics.
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> But why we on this side of the water should be disgusted or distressed to see Mr. DISRAELI hit the Established Church of England, and hit it hard; hit the Kirk of Scotland hard; hit the Scarlet Woman, and portray with exquisite humor her devices; why we should be pained to have him describe the brutalities of one young English Lord, or mortified and annoyed when he shows us that another acts like a fool,—this is not so clear. Nor do we understand that the book is set out of the way by the *dictum* that it is a political pamphlet and a novel together. That is just what it is, and just what it is meant to be. It is a political pamphlet of very bitter severity, and, as we believe, of lasting effect; and at the same time, because it is a novel, it will be read in every family which really has an important share in the government of England or of America.
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> The ingenious and learned critics, in our own antipodes, of *The Catholic World*, have elected the line of which evangelical orthodoxy in our days is fond, and speak of this book as too frivolous for real consideration—hardly worth the notice of contempt. Time will show. But, as we rate the methods of the nineteenth century, it had been better for Cardinal WISEMAN and his operations in England to have had ten folios of attack, published by ten doctors of divinity, than this one little "pamphlet novel." We do not do that prelate the injustice to suppose he ever whispers his secret thought to any but his God; if he did, we believe he would express this same opinion of *Lothair*.
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> Mr. DISRAELI chose the form of novels for his purpose, when, for the party of young England, he gave the best help it ever had, and, indeed, rescued the name from forgetfulness. "Coningsby," "Sybil," and "Tancred," are to this hour the best political history we have of the partisanship of England, in the years that followed the Reform bill. Many a man now in active life in England and America thanks Mr. DISRAELI for the lessons these books taught him a quarter century ago—the great lesson that great statesmanship must rest on great ideas and not on war cries; and the second lesson, which is like the first, that the largest majorities fade away when they have not an essential political principle worth dying for, to give them life and organic vigor. *Lothair* is written in another interest. It will win no favor from prelates, of whatever robes. But none the less will young men read it and praise it, because it shows the vanity of the mechanical establishments of religion, while it is true, through and through, to religion in its spirit and reality.

Books Received.

—JOHN F. TROW, New-York, 1870. *Trow's New-York City Directory*. Compiled by H. WILSON. Vol. LXXXIV., for the year ending May 1, 1871.

—H. H. & T. W. CARTER, Boston, 1870. *The Broken Seal, or Personal Reminiscences of the Morgan Abduction and Murder*. By SAMUEL D. GREENE.

—S. W. BARROWS, Hartford, Conn., 1870. *Widow Goldsmith's Daughter*. By JULIE P. SMITH.

A Curious Case in Cincinnati—State vs. Internal Revenue Laws.

From the Cincinnati Morning Chronicle, July 27.

One day last week Constable MICHAEL STRAUB served a writ of execution on Mr. LOUIS HARMYER, and attached some tobacco, the only personal property he could find. The tobacco was not stamped, and its owner warned the constable that he dare not remove it without suffering the penalties of the Revenue law, which are very severe. The State law makes it the imperative duty of the constable, when he finds property on which to levy, to do so, and hold it, or be liable for the value of the same. Mr. STRAUB, therefore, took the responsibility, preferring to serve the law under which he obtained his authority than be frightened off by possible prosecution under a conflicting law. No sooner had he taken the tobacco into his possession than Mr. HARMYER made affidavit before United States Commissioner HALLIDAY that one MICHAEL STRAUB had removed tobacco without its being stamped. The tobacco was seized, and is now held by Collector Gen. WEITZEL, awaiting the settlement of the question at issue. The constable proposed applying to the Collector for stamps to stamp the tobacco before selling the same. The Revenue law provides that stamps shall be sold to nobody except a manufacturer or his agent, and the question to be settled is whether a constable in selling another man's property to pay that man's honest debts, is not virtually his agent, and entitled to stamps from the Government for the purpose of putting the property in a salable condition. If not, then any man may avoid the payment of his debts by converting his means into tobacco, or other property requiring to be stamped, and bid the constable defiance. A hearing of the case was set for this morning, but by agreement between counsel for the constable, Mr. BUTTERWORTH, and the District-Attorney, it was arranged to write to Washington and obtain from the revenue authorities there an opinion of the law in regard to the use of stamps on property thus levied upon for sale.

The East Boston Fire—Meeting in Aid of the Sufferers—A Committee Appointed.

From the Boston Post, July 28.

A meeting of the citizens of East Boston was held in the Universalist Church, last evening, for the purpose of taking the necessary measures for relieving the sufferings of those people rendered destitute by the late fire in that section of our city.

The meeting was called to order by ANDREW HALL, who stated the object of the meeting. Rev. Mr. CUDWORTH offered prayer, and a permanent organization was effected by choosing HIRAM A. STEVENS Chairman, and Messrs. T. A. HUTCHINS, of the East Boston *Advocate*, and STEPHEN A. RUSSELL, Secretaries.

Mr. STEVENS made the opening address, referring to the calamity and the action it called for. Speeches were also made by Mayor Shurtleff, C. A. Wiggin, and others; a committee of three gentlemen and three ladies—D. D. Kelly, R. C. Metcalf, Z. Demond, Miss Hannah Lovell, Ann Gove, and Mrs. Joseph Denton—returning the following list as a committee to receive subscriptions and disburse them to the most needy of the sufferers: Geo. H. Plummer, Mrs. E. F. Porter, Austin Gove, Mrs. Eliza A. Moore, Wm. McKenney, D. H. Blaney, Mrs. T. L. Hanson, Benj. F. Butler, Rev. Mr. Clarke, C. Lovell, Mrs. W. Waters, Jr., H. A. Stevens, Mrs. H. Mayo, Mrs. J. McPherson, Mrs. A. Bowker, Mrs. Henry Jones.

On motion the following were appointed a committee at large: His Honor Mayor Shurtleff, Charles E. Wiggin, Mr. Nathaniel Seaver, Mr. Kelley, Benj. Palmer, Mr. Albert Bowker.

The Chairman stated that a subscription list was open, and that Mayor SHURTLEFF had headed it with $100. The meeting then adjourned.

Fall of a Bridge at Pittsburg, Penn.—Seven Persons Injured.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, July 29.

A fearful accident, which, however, will probably not result in loss of life, occurred yesterday, at the Ewalt-street bridge, which is now being constructed across the Allegheny River, at the foot of Forty-third-street, in the Seventeenth Ward. Shortly before 3 o'clock, and just before the heavy storm, a terrible gale set in, which, coming up the river, blew down trees and fences in the vicinity. The wind struck the new Ewalt-street bridge, the framework of the span next the Pittsburg side, which was partially completed, falling with a terrible crash to the river, carrying down a large number of workmen.

The following is a list of the casualties: FRANK HALL was seriously bruised about the body, and was pulled out half drowned. He was taken to his home at Torrence Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and at last accounts was in a fair way to recover. CALVIN SMITH was struck on the head by a timber, and so severely injured that he became crazed, and was with difficulty rescued from the river. WM. MCLAUGHLIN, who lives at Braddock's Fields, had his left leg broken between the knee and ankle. HAMAN RODELPHER was struck in the side by a timber, but managed to crawl out on the timbers without getting into the river. S. L. MCCAIN, a resident of Lawrenceville, who was at work on the bridge, succeeded in reaching the first pier, but was struck and slightly injured by a timber. His son, THEODORE MCCAIN, also followed him, and escaped with a few bruises. JOHN HUDLOW was taken down into the river by the falling timbers, and had one leg broken. The escape with their lives by all parties in this terrible fall, was little short of miraculous. The span which fell was rapidly approaching completion, and in a few days would have been able to stand the severest of storms.

CURRENT NOTES.

The reported destruction by fire of the Simonds Machine Knife Works, at Fitchburg, Mass., is contradicted.

A strawberry gardener near Denver, Colorado, cleared $1,800 by half an acre of plants this season. He did all the work himself.

Boys in San Francisco, Cal., earn from $5 to $15 a day in the manufacture of bags. The men make from $3 to $3 50 a day.

The people of Oshkosh, Wis., are in luck. Fifty thousand pounds of Switzer cheese will be manufactured within a short distance of their town during the present year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GERLACH, a woman sixty-two years of age, died from lock-jaw last week, at Toledo, Ohio. One of her toes had been penetrated by a rusty iron spike.

The policemen of Chicago are being put upon a military basis. Each Station-house in that city has just been furnished with a dozen muskets.

A woman of thirty-five has been found by a census-taker at Hartford, Conn., who has a family of twelve children, all alive and in good health. This, is, indeed, an evidence that Connecticut is "a land of steady habits."

The exhibition of textile fabrics of the South, West and North-west, is to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., during the week beginning on the 2d of August. A large attendance of visitors is anticipated.

The truth of the old saying, "A burnt child dreads the fire," is being very unpleasantly demonstrated at Boston just now. On Friday last there were four alarms in that city and only one fire.

The cost of mining, and loading the ore on cars, at the iron mines of Missouri, is estimated at ninety cents per ton. It brings $5 50 per ton at St. Louis, and after deducting the freight, $1 90 per ton, a profit of $2 70 per ton is realized.

New-York used to have the reputation of carrying off the palm for "tough" roughs, but an occurrence at Pittsburg, Penn., shows that there are men of "endurance" in that State also. By a recent report we find that a fireman named MURPHY, while cooling the ardor of a friend named ALRIDGE, the latter fired four shots at him without causing death.

A clergyman in Iowa has succeed in immortalizing himself by preaching the following sermon at a funeral in Cedar Rapids:

> "The Bible says, 'In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and the word was God;', but to suit the present case I will paraphrase it a little, and say, 'In the beginning was the devil, and the devil was with whisky, and the devil was whisky, and whisky was the cause of this man's death.'"

Three bachelors in a midland town recently made themselves as famous as the three black crows, by a game of euchre. The "victim" is to marry before the close of the year, and support the other two during the year following. The finding of a wife is an easy matter enough, but the trouble will be to induce her to comply with the full terms of the contract.

Niagara Falls has an Octoroon waiter who has a history, and as there are so few waiters troubled with such good or bad fortune, as the case may be, he is made to cut a more prominent figure than any other man in the establishment. It appears he is the offspring of a love marriage between a colored groom and a beautiful white woman, the daughter of a Louisville Judge, who became reconciled to her parent in twenty-four years after the elopement.

Indianapolis is agitated over the movements of a mysterious gentleman, who has purchased a house in that city and shut himself up in it. He once had a servant maid, but discharged her, without permitting her to take away her clothing. Since then the house has been in a state of siege by her friends, but in consequence of having had his hearing impaired early in life, he persists in turning a "deaf ear" to all their shouts for admission.

Some friends of Gen. LEE having decided to have his memory perpetuated in a bust were at a loss to know how to approach him so that the artist might have a good model to work upon. Mr. EDWARD VALENTINE, the sculptor, was selected to perform the delicate task. The General gracefully yielded to the request, although it probably struck him as somewhat strange that it should have been made through a "Valentine."

The newspapers everywhere throughout the country have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Butler-Ames nuptials to "work off" a great many absurd ideas about matrimonial matters in general, but while lamenting the necessity which seems to exist for such extravagance in the toilets at modern weddings, we find few of them honest enough to admit that, notwithstanding all the glitter and parade at the Lowell marriage, Gen. BUTLER may have made "A—mes (s)" of it.

Mr. DAVID BELL, of Buffalo, is at present engaged in building two iron-clad revenue cutters in that city for the United States service along the sea-board. A "Bell" that can make itself heard so far inland, must be of advantage to any community. Apropos of the subject of "bells," and without any desire to inflict unnecessary torture on the Buffalonians, it would be a blessing if the Tammany bell were removed to just such a distance. The "Bell" of Buffalo might be glad to "acquire" it as old metal.

A young lady of Milwaukee, Wis., has just completed an excellent likeness of the Emperor NAPOLEON in worsted. The *Evening Wisconsin* suggests that some other young Miss "figure out" the face of BISMARCK in a similar way. If the handiwork of the worker of the Napoleonic likeness were to be considered as having any significance, we should be inclined to predict that in the beginning of the campaign the ruler of France will be likely to get rather badly "worsted."

A "loving" couple eloped to a city in North Carolina, last week, for the purpose of becoming one in the flesh. The job was done for them by an obliging clergyman. Still full of romance, they went to a hotel to spend the honeymoon. At dinner the bridegroom accidentally struck the bride with a piece of ice over the left eye. She took the matter as personal, slapped him in the face and returned to her parents on the next train. It was a pity that a single lump of ice should have caused such a sudden "coolness" between them.

Public Bathing in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, of July 30, says: "The superintendent of the Otis-street bath-house, Mr. GRUBB, reports the visitors thereat as follows: The bath was opened for the first time on Monday last, and was visited during the day by 50 men and 250 boys; on Tuesday by 50 men and 100 boys, on Wednesday by 40 men and 200 boys, on Thursday by 60 men and 160 boys, and yesterday by 75 men and 472 boys. Today, at 2½ o'clock, the Police Committee of Councils will visit the place to make arrangements for lighting it at night. On Tuesday next public bath-house No. 2 will be moored at Almond-street wharf."

The Fulton, Ohio, Fire—Loss, $60,000.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 29.

In our city edition yesterday we gave a few particulars of the great fire which destroyed the Queen City Saw and Planing-mill, situated in Fulton, near the terminus of the Pendleton-street Railway, together with 150,000 feet of lumber and eight adjacent dwelling-houses. The following is a complete list of the property destroyed:

Mr. MAGILL owns a lot 260 feet front on Front-street by several hundred deep, running to the river bank. On this was a steam saw-mill, a planing-mill, a two-story office, a two-story cottage, and a blacksmith-shop, all frame, besides 100,000 feet of poplar lumber and 50,000 feet of oak. All of these buildings and the lumber were totally destroyed. Mr. MAGILL estimates his loss at $20,000. The lumber belonged to S. T. HAMBLETON & CO., boat-builders, who had the saw-mill leased and were running it. Their loss, including a few tools, they estimate at $2,500. West of the planing-mill, a two-story frame, owned and occupied by JOHN WALKER, and worth about $2,500, was totally destroyed. Dr. ROGERS' two-story frame, on the river bank, was occupied by LAFE WILSON and Mr. RISIN, and valued at $2,200. East of Mr. MAGILL'S cottage, two one-story frames, owned by FRED. MYERS, and occupied by JAMES HOOD and HARVEY DRAKE, are valued at $2,600. West of Front-street, commencing at the east, the houses destroyed were owned as follows: A two-story brick, near the railroad embankment, partially destroyed, and a one-story frame cottage, totally, by CONRAD BRETTING, occupied by himself and son, and damage estimated at $2,300, on which there is $400 insurance; four two-story frames, adjoining, were BITTON'S frame, by CHRIST MAGUIRE, valued at $3,000. The insurance upon Mr. MAGILL'S property was as follows: United States, of Baltimore, $1,500; Citizens', of Cincinnati, $2,000; National, of Cincinnati, $1,500, and Tobacco, of Cincinnati, $1,000. The Security, of New York, had $300 on HARVEY DRAKE'S furniture. There was some insurance upon Mr. MAGUIRE'S buildings, but how much is not known.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Fourth and Last Day—Papers and Discussion—The Latin Grammar Question—Pronunciation of Latin and Greek—English to Finally Supersede all Other Languages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, July 29, 1870.

The final session was called early, and, of course, the members came late, and proceedings did not really get under way until after 9 o'clock, and even then there was a meagre attendance. The preliminary business was rapidly disposed of, and when the entire association had assembled the final discussions began. First, the ambitious project of Dr. DWIGHT for the erection of the Society into a permanent incorporate institute, received adverse action by the Executive Committee, which reported unanimously against the scheme. The same body of officers elected last year and heretofore announced, were renominated and re-elected unanimously. Other necessary business transacted, chiefly of importance to individual members, the learned discussions were renewed. A paper entitled "Considerations in favor of the reconstruction of our Latin grammars, upon etymological and analytical principles," by Dr. DWIGHT, consisted of a condensed Latin grammar, evidently of the writer's own composition, but repeating substantially the substance of BULLION'S and ZUMPT'S Latin text-books on the same subject, a fact which received instant recognition by Dr. ANDERSON, who gravely inquired wherein the elaborate and lengthy paper differed from the first editions of *Key's Latin Elements*? A calamitous query which Dr. DWIGHT'S disclaimed familiarity with the work did not mitigate in the eyes of the Convention.

INQUIRIES ON BEHALF OF TEACHERS.

Prof. COLTON arose and propounded to the Convention a series of earnest inquiries on behalf of the teachers of the country, to which he requested decisive answers from the scholarly authorities present.

First, he wished to know what was to be the standard American method in Latin and Greek pronunciation—the Continental or the English? Shall we pronounce these languages with English sounds, or shall we adopt, in part or in full, the European method? Conclusive and decisive answers to these questions, and a thorough settlement of the rules and principles involved, by the eminent scholars present would relieve the arduous labors of the teacher one half and lighten the toils of the pupil. As the matter now stands, the former is obliged to teach and unteach, and the latter compelled to learn and unlearn what avails him but little in the present uncertainty. If, as it is here contended by our eminent associates, the Anglo-American language is at no distant day destined to rule the world, would it not be well for us to follow our own methods, and let the Europeans come to us for a standard? It is not well that you, savans, should, in your eagerness to penetrate the greater principles of philological science, leave us, who have to do with the rudiments, struggling about in uncertainty in the very primary principles of the ancient tongues. In the New-York girls' schools Latin is entirely crowded out, and French and German are taking its place, and even these are badly learned. The current carries us rapidly to an exclusively Anglo-Saxon standard; but the other day the greatest newspaper in the world recognizes this when it says "that the future destinies of the world will be controlled by the American and Russian nations," and I prophesy that the Saxon tongue will be the chief language of the future, the classical elements from which we have heretofore drawn, being now exhausted. The great argument in our Convention last year was that an association of savans should conduct its exercises in incomprehensible Latin. Mark the absurdity of this, the variations being so numerous and uncertain that the Ecumenical Council sitting in Rome, composed of the best Latin scholars in the world, was unable to understand the speeches of the various members, whose pronunciation varied with locality and other incidental accidents.

Dr. BOWEN, reviewing the somewhat radical statements of Prof. COLTON, argued that the American method of pronunciation, first authoritatively adopted by Dr. KENDRICK twenty-five or thirty years ago, is now accepted as standard in this country. The great importance of the point at issue, and the eagerness for a finally incontrovertible decision on this question of pronunciation, was shown by Prof. COMFORT, who stated that hundreds of letters had been received from teachers all over the country, (and other gentlemen present testified to the same experience,) inquiring how the Association had settled the matter. After an animated discussion covering the whole ground, a resolution of Prof. BUTTS, appointing a committee to deal exclusively with this subject and prepare a standard system of pronunciation, was adopted, and Profs. DWIGHT, ARNOLD, MORRIS and KENDRICK were named as such committee, Prof. HADLEY, of Yale, declining to serve as Chairman, because, as he averred, he had not the courage or firmness to preside over so turbulent a gathering! The note on pronunciation in the Cambridge *Catalogue* settling Greek and Latin accent having been alluded to somewhat sharply—

Prof. GOODWIN, of Yale, explained that Dr. FELTON had compromised on the matter by stipulating that when Constantinople shall be the capital of a modern Greek Empire the new method would replace that now in use. Dr. KENDRICK, somewhat impatient of the prolixity of the controversy and evident prospect of its continuance, stated that the difficulties of the subject were greatly exaggerated, as he could testify by a wide and varied experience. Futhermore if, as the sanguine gentlemen foretell, English is to supersede all other tongues, accidents and circumstances, why worry and weary over vanishing troubles? Dr. ANDERSON thought that the currents of pronunciation were combining into one channel, and that we may safely trust ourselves to drift into the most natural and certainly the best one. We can't reproduce the pronunciation of the Greeks; we must, therefore, adopt the most practicable. Prof. MARCH lamented that our efforts were tending so far back into antiquity as to complicate and embarrass the proper study of our own English tongue. Latin alone might be an aid to a better and clearer English-speaking tongue, and every effort in furtherance of familiarizing the elements of that language would be efforts in no sense misdirected. To Americans the matter is of peculiar interest, as it is universally conceded that English is better spoken by Americans than by the the English themselves.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

This finished the controversial work of the session, and the purely executive business was taken up. The Secretary read the report of the proceedings so far enacted, and Prof. SCHELE DE VERE followed by resolutions conveying the thanks of the Association to the trustees of the church where the meetings had been held, the local Committee, the citizens of Rochester, and others, for attentions and courtesies during the sojourn of the Association. The next annual meeting, and the philological Mecca, toward which the devout should turn their learned heads, engaged the acutest intellectual energies of the exhausted *savans*, each sage desirous of his own particular choice. Nearly every city, save Chicago, had an advocate. Dr. DWIGHT modestly contending that the lights of the Association should be thrown in "dark places and devious ways," and named as such Middletown, Conn., and Worcester, Mass.; whereupon facetious and somewhat sarcastic compliments passed between these veteran sages. New-York found feeble advocacy, but Dr. CROSBY, while promising a cordial reception, spoke in no glowing terms of the appropriateness of the Metropolis for a meeting of learned men; still, however, it might be wise to try the experiment, so that in case Dr. DWIGHT'S resolution for the incorporation of the Society be carried into effect, a permanent institute may not be located in that city, which is the last place in the country for a scholastic body, as experience had amply testified. The moral members, however, still displayed an unconquerable hankering for the wicked delights of Gotham. The conservative element prevailing, the classic and sober vicinage of our Eastern colleges, New-Haven, was chosen. Some valuable Chinese works in the original were presented to the Society and learnedly commented upon by the donor, Dr. MCCARTEE, the eminent Chinese scholar and missionary of Chiang-Foo. A general invitation from Dr. ANDERSON to visit the University buildings was announced by the Secretary, who at the same time read the list of members, which showed a considerable increase since last year. Pending a motion to adjourn, skirmishing of a gravely animated tone began, and threatened to renew the interminable wordy war on accents and pronunciations, when the President, Dr. CROSBY, stentoriously announced the Convention adjourned to Tuesday, the 25th of July, 1871, to meet at New-Haven, Conn.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Scott Wing of the Republican Party—Its Convention—Stormy Sessions—The Nominations—Progressive Tendency of the Colored Race—Prominence of "Cadet" Whittemore in the Convention—The Platform.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, July 29, 1870.

The State Convention of the Scott wing of the Republican Party has just adjourned after two days of stormy session. The main work before this Convention was the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and of two candidates from the State at large to the United States House of Representatives. Upon the former there were no dissensions, both candidates being nominated unanimously—ROBERT K. SCOTT, the incumbent, for Governor, and A. J. RANSIER, (a mulatto,) for Lieutenant-Governor. The other two nominations are J. P. M. EPPING (of sarsaparilla fame) and LUCIUS WIMBUSH, (mulatto,) for Representatives at large from the State to Congress. This nomination of two candidates from the State at large comes of the fact that this State is now, since emancipation, entitled to six representatives instead of four, as under the old régime, and as the State cannot be redivided into districts until the census is taken, the two additional members are to be elected by the State at large.

PROGRESSIVE TENDENCY OF THE COLORED RACE.

The progressive tendency of the colored races is decidedly apparent in this Convention. Far more colored men—a few negroes, but mainly mulattoes and quadroons—are in nomination than ever before. This produces dissatisfaction among the white leaders of the negro party, who realize that they are not to be wanted much longer. This tendency to make the issue one of color, appears in some details of business; as, in the State Central Committee appointed, which consists of A. J. RANSIER, (mulatto,) W. B. NASH, (negro,) F. L. CARDOZO, (mulatto,) and only one white—E. W. M. MACKEY. The election of Chairmen of the District Committees shows the same. They are, S. A. SWAILS, (mulatto,) W. J. WHIPPER, (negro,) SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, (mulatto,) and one white man—JOS. CREWS.

WHITTEMORE'S PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Convention is as follows—prepared and presented by B. F. WHITTEMORE, of cadetship notoriety:

Resolved, That the Republicans of South Carolina in convention assembled, in a spirit of amity and peace toward their opponents, and of justice to themselves, make the following declaration of principle and policy:

First—That, as citizens of the nation, representing the Republican sentiment of a proud and honored Commonwealth, we regard with sincere satisfaction the fidelity evinced by President GRANT to the Republican Party, and we pledge our cordial support to the measures inaugurated by him to insure conciliation, economy and justice at home, and command consideration and respect abroad.

Second—That we cordially indorse the administration of Gov. SCOTT, as wise, economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the hearty approval of the loyal people of South Carolina.

Third—That we insist on a continuance of strict and close economy in all departments of our Government, in order to maintain the happy financial condition which our State has attained under Republican rule.

Fourth—That we hail with gratitude the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as the crowning act of American civil emancipation, and that, in the exercise of the sacred right of the elective franchise which it proclaims and perpetuates, we will elevate to public office only capable and honest Republicans, irrespective of race, color or previous condition.

Fifth—That we hereby pledge the Republican Party of South Carolina to a firm, fearless and unfaltering support of the Civil Rights bill, and shall demand the strict enforcement of the principles that it enunciates, as just and practical assertions of the civil equality of all American citizens.

Sixth—That we appeal to the National Congress to open to settlement and pre-emption the 48,000,000 of acres of public lands in the Southern States, and to provide by a suitable law for the purchase, through the general Land Office or otherwise, of lands in this State, to be sold to the landless, under the provisions of the Homestead law of the United States.

Seventh—Congratulating ourselves upon the return of peace, the representation of our beloved State in the National Councils, and the comparative quiet that prevails in our midst, relying upon Divine Providence for wisdom in council and efficiency in our actions, with malice toward none and charity to all, we pledge our earnest and best efforts to the success of the Republican Party in South Carolina, and enter upon the campaign of 1870, confident of victory, with the noble words, "Equality before the law, free speech, free Press, a free ballot, and free schools," emblazoned upon our banners.

The nominations for the four District Representatives in Congress will be made in a day or two, by the Conventions of the respective districts, which are four. There seems to be no doubt about WHITTEMORE'S getting the nomination of the First District; and this is tantamount to election. A few days more will decide this interesting point.

BOISE.

The Baltimore Wife-Murder—Character of the Murderer—Coroner's Inquest.

From the Baltimore Gazette, July 29.

The neighborhood of Holliday and Saratoga streets was thrown into a state of excitement, yesterday morning, by the announcement that CHARLES COSTON, a colored man, residing at No. 49 Holliday-street, had cut the throat of his wife, NANCY T. COSTON.

The accused has always borne an excellent reputation for sobriety, industry and attention to the wants of his family, and those more particularly acquainted with him impute the horrible deed to insanity, caused by the action of the sun on his brain. About a year ago he was seriously affected by exposure to the rays of the sun, which so impaired his mind that he wandered off, and was subsequently found on the Eastern Shore. He appeared to live on amicable terms with his wife, and, on Wednesday night, after having sat at his door for an hour and a half, conversing with a neighbor, went into the house, and waited for her to finish some ironing before he retired. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the inmates of the house were aroused by the screams of one of his children, who had slept with his father and mother, and a woman who occupies a part of the house ran upstairs to discover what was the matter, when she met the wife coming out of her room. She assisted her as far as the head of the stairs, when she sat down in the passage between the two rooms and expired in a few minutes. It appears that COSTON first attempted to strangle her by putting a leather strap around her neck, with which he dragged her from the bed, and to a wardrobe on the opposite side of the room. From the top of the wardrobe he took a razor, with which he cut her throat, severing the windpipe and the jugular veins. As soon as the alarm was given Sergeants FRAZIER and HARVEY, who were in the Middle District Police Station, ran to the house. They found the woman lying dead in the passage at the head of the stairs, and COSTON sitting composedly at one of the front windows. When asked if he had killed his wife he made no reply, and when asked where was the weapon with which he had inflicted the wound, replied that he had no weapon. A search was then instituted, and the razor, covered with gore, was found in the chimney where he had placed it. There was an intimation that he had been jealous of his wife, and in the conversation with his neighbor the night before remarked that there was something wrong in his family, but showed no indication of excitement or insanity. He was removed to the Middle District Police Station, and Dr. H. L. SPICER notified, who proceeded to hold an inquest on the body of his wife, when the following testimony was elicited:

ANTHONY T. COSTON, aged fifteen years, testified that he is a son of CHARLES COSTON; he was sleeping in a back room, and about five o'clock heard a noise in the upper front room, when he ran up to see what was the matter; on reaching the door of the room of his parents he saw his father dragging his mother on the floor toward the wardrobe, from the top of which he took a razor and cut her throat; he dragged her by a leather strap which he had around her neck; the accused did not drink liquor, but had been subject to strange spells, during which he had threatened the life of witness; he had an attack last Summer, when he acted as one out of his mind; the leather strap had been kept in a closet in the room where his parents slept. Several other witnesses were examined, but no further facts were elicited, and the jury rendered a verdict "that NANCY T. COSTON came to her death by having had her throat cut by a razor in the hands of her husband, CHARLES COSTON." Upon the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner committed the accused to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., News—Facts About Coal.

From the Scranton Republican, July 29.

HARVEY'S men resumed work yesterday. They purpose suspending again next Monday. They want runners furnished by Mr. HARVEY, which he refuses on the ground that there is not margin enough to warrant that additional expense. Besides that is not a part of the basis, and he is determined that they shall abide by that as far as he is concerned. SWOYER'S, HILLMAN'S and BURROUGHS' miners are still out. Their claim now is for the runners spoken of above. Mr. SWOYER makes a similar plea and the miners will not get them unless it is at their own expense. Breaker No. 6, of the W. C. & I. Co., at Coalville, loaded 1,100 cars of coal yesterday. This is considered an unusually large day's work, as the average of this breaker is 800 cars a day. Mr. WEEIS' efficient management of affairs thereabouts is probably the cause of such a good day's work.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Hygiene—Its Value as a Study in the Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a recent meeting in this City addresses were made by several gentlemen on the subject of Hygiene. Of the speakers was Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, a well-known medical practitioner and practical sanitarian, who made a few quite practical remarks. He said that one of the most important and interesting subjects of instruction for the pupils of every school, is that which includes some special parts of their personal construction, and the demonstration of their creation by our Heavenly Father, especially the wonderful means whereby life is created and maintained. The anatomical organization of the body and its physiological powers, whereby its glorious functions, both physical and mental, are enabled to be performed, and how it is that the high temperature of the body, 98°, even in the coldest weather; also the means whereby health may be prolonged in the most felicitous style, and how life is preserved every minute, are subjects all capable of demonstration, and are exceedingly agreeable and useful instruction. And the laws of Hygiene, by the ignorance of which numerous people are frequently and fatally affected with diseases, may be taught and demonstrated in a manner so pleasant and appreciative that those who learn them will be disposed to avoid all the common disorders, and thereby maintain good health and longevity. The knowledge, by all individuals, of the anatomical and sanitary laws of our Divine Creator is, therefore, of great importance, and is very easily given, with physical and chemical illustrations of such a character as enables even juvenile pupils to comprehend the subject, and induces their compliance with the regulations whereby health is best sustained, and their mental faculties strengthened and improved. In every state there are doubtless many individuals well educated on all these topics, who would be found both willing and capable of giving instruction upon them. One very happy effect of this instruction would be the avoidance of the dangerous use of alcohol in every form, and numerous other causes of disease would be avoided. Subsequently to the delivery of this address by Dr. GRISCOM, it has been ascertained that "the French are so far ahead of us in some respects that they have already commenced the teaching of Hygiene in some of their primary schools." It has also been discovered that the "Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City have engaged a medical gentleman, viz.: Dr. H. L. BYRD, to lecture on Hygiene, during the past year and a half, in the male and female grammar schools, with the most gratifying results." It is very clear that the same subject should be taught in all the schools of our country, and the New-York Board of Education should especially adopt this important subject.

Grape-vines and Fig Trees Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in yesterday's TIMES, advocating the planting of grape-vines and fig trees along our City house fronts, and thus relieve the monotony of brown stone and marble, is talk in the right direction; but the idea could be extended to the making of the whole front of a house a continuous conservatory or grapery, with a culmination in a roof of glass, over which is usually a gloomy garret, given up to rats and other encroaching vermin, or a mere lumber room, of no sort of use. With this whole space glassed in, in a series of balconies, piazzas, or bay windows, as taste might prefer, with Hamburg, Zinfindoly, and other choice vines taking root below, wherever there is a spot of ground, in front or back yard, large enough for them to be planted, and led up through proper openings past every story, and fruiting their canes 50, 75, or 100 feet to the very roof! Wouldn't that be a "sky parlor" worth the having? And wouldn't the vines, as aforesaid, be glad to escape the Parcae shears and procrustes prunning knife that yearly dooms their best wood to be cut away to the mean measure of ordinary graperies or more limited conservatories? And wouldn't such a "garret" be the joy of any household in the Winter time—warm, light, suffused with life-giving sunshine—a play-ground for old and young, regardless of weather outside? Of course, all sorts of quixotic plants, as Mrs. Malaprop might say, could be made to grow in the warm bay windows, or along the picturesque piazzas; the garret could fruit an endless variety of choice vines and trees in tubs—as grapes, figs, bananas, perhaps at absolutely no cost. The glass roof would cost little, if any more, than slate or tin, and if the sash was of iron, would last for many generations. Who'll try it and set a good example?

I. IVES PEASE.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass.

Ultra Protestantism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday, the 30th inst., Mr. FROMENTAL asks "where he shall find the the expression of American opinion on the war which divides Germany and France, and whether the sympathies of the American people will not be with France?"

I, as one of the people, native born, believe not. And if he wishes to know why not, I answer, it will not be best for the peace and prosperity of mankind that France should be a ruling nation in and among other nations. France, it must be remembered, is a nation that upholds Popery. With her bayonets, she is today maintaining the Pope in his supremacy, as far as he has and can control the bodies and souls of men. This Popish power, and any national Government that upholds it, is doomed by the word and spirit of prophecy.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.

Wages in California.

San Francisco Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.

The annual report of the California Labor Exchange contains some valuable figures on the number and character of persons employed and the amount paid them for wages, &c., during the year ending June 30. Since April, 1868, to that date, employment has been found for 17,855 males, and in addition 6,726 females, mostly, if all, servants. Occupation was found for thirty-two clerks (about 300 applicants per month and only two vacancies per month to fill) at $40 to $60 per month and found; 5,224 laborers were hired at from $1 50 to $2 per diem, or $26 to $30 per month and found; 400 blacksmiths, $2 50 to $4 per diem; 62 butchers, $35 to $60 and found; 722 carpenters, $3 to $4 per diem, nearly all the orders being for nine and ten hour men. Farm laborers, 2,169, at from $26 to $50 per month and found, in Winter, and $40 per month and found, during harvest time; 56 masons at $4 to $5 per diem; 68 ox-teamsters at $30 to $60 and found; 245 house-painters at $2 50 to $4 per diem; 547 horse-teamsters at $20 to $50 per month and found; 101 wheelwrights at $3 to $4 per diem; 390 waiters at $20 to $40 per month; 979 wood-choppers at $1 25 to $2 50 per cord, according to wood, or $25 to $40 per month and found. Female servants get from $25 to $35 per month. I don't know how these prices compare with the price of labor in Illinois, but, looking through a file of the New-York *Sun*, which I have near me, it appears that the rate of wages here, with a few exceptions, is no higher than in the Empire City, and the Eastern man has the advantage of a smaller currency, and can, therefore, lay out his money more economically than we can here. It will be seen that California is a paradise for servant-girls, and no place for gentlemanly clerks. It should also be explained that none of the employment is steady, and that the best mechanics are always idle fully one-third of their time.

A Troy Divorce Case.

The Troy *Press* of July 29 says: "The referee in the case of Mrs. WOOD *vs.* Mr. WOOD denies to the lady a divorce on the ground of adultery of her husband, and entirely exonerates the parties charged in the complaint. Prof. WOOD was formerly chorister of the First Baptist Church choir of this city, and most damnable charges were made against him in the divorce complaint. It is said that the evidence elicited in the progress of the examination before the referee is of the most disgusting and loathsome character, and reveals iniquity on all sides, at least charges of iniquity, of the basest character. A résumé of the evidence would prove a rich *exposé* of some parties in this vicinity, and would startle many of the former admirers of those particularly interested in the case."

The Enfield Shaker Case—Prospects of an Early Finish.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot*, of July 27, says the case of CONANT & DAVIS *vs.* First Family of Shakers, which has been in litigation some six years, is being heard at the Phœnix Hotel today, the 27th, before a board of referees, consisting of Messrs. STEPHEN KENRICK, of Franklin, JOHN V. BARRON, of Concord, and RICHARD H. MESSER, of New-London. Col. TAPPAN made the close of his argument for the Shakers in the afternoon, and Hon. A. F. PIKE opened for CONANT & DAVIS. It is expected that this will be the final hearing, and that the referees will agree in the matter within a month. Some $200,000 of accounts are involved, and a balance in the neighborhood of $20,000 is the sum in dispute. A considerable number of people from Enfield, the residence of all the parties, are in town, in attendance on the case.

SING SING CAMP-MEETING.

A Large Gathering Expected—Old Time Camp-Meetings Compared with Those of the Present Day—Advantages of the Latter.

The Sing Sing Camp-meeting does not commence till Aug. 9. Over forty families are and have been for some time encamped on the old camp-ground. The meeting this year, notwithstanding the camp-meeting fever rages so violently, and every piece of woods any way adapted for the purpose is seized by some Committee—promises to be the largest held in the woods during the score and a half of years that they have been used for this purpose. There was a report that these eight acres, more of less, hallowed by so many pleasing associations, were to be sold and other grounds purchased, but the indignation of those who from infancy and childhood had gathered year after year in the beautiful grove, would not allow the Committee to think of it, much less to act upon it. The woodmen have spared the noble trees, and the leafy temple is still consecrated to the worship of God.

During the last few years many improvements have been made. The entire ground has been drained, roads have been laid out, streets and tents have been numbered, the water is now thrown up by a force pump on the summit of the hill, and the entire encampment is lighted with patent gas light. Many new and beautiful tents adorn the grounds, and the Committee are sparing no pains or expense to make this, which is the oldest, also the best camp-ground on the continent.

The air is so invigorating, the prospect is so enchanting, the water is so cold and pure—so life-inspiring—that the invalids who come "to camp awhile in the wilderness" return renewing their youth and restored to health.

The cheapness, the comfort, and the real solid enjoyment of this life, in the woods so near the City, make this, especially to "old campaigners," the sweetest part of life. Excellent board can be procured at from $1 to $1 50 a day. Sleeping accommodations may be had at fifty cents a night in good beds, and of course when a family take a tent or tents and board themselves, they live as cheaply as at home; sleeping and eating as they cannot in the crowded City during the heated term. No Saratoga airs or discomforts, no bed-bugs or fleas or musquitoes, no flunkey waiters or surly landlords are there, but love, harmony and sociability prevails, all are in good humor, happy in body and in soul. Some "croakers" seem to think that the good old times are past, that the camp-meeting has degenerated into a religious picnic, that the days when, with no floors or carpets, with no flies on the tent, with no melodeons or flowers, they went with no desire for show, or rest, or pleasure, but for real hard work—that those days were the best. Perhaps it may to some extent be true. Now they stay a week for every day that they stayed then. Now they mingle pleasure and recreation with work. Then they took no bodily comfort, but all the time was spent in loud singing and earnest prayer and exhortation, until, wearied in body, they returned exhausted home. It is somewhat different, but the change is for the better.

The camp-ground at Sing Sing must be seen to be appreciated. The means of access, so frequent and cheap, by boats and cars, make it a favorite place of resort. Many families are there whose "men folks" go to the City every morning and return every night. Many again come up for a day, listen to the sermons, attend a prayer or speaking meeting, and return at night, jaded and tired, with all the discomforts and little of the enjoyment of the occasion. The country people pour in in crowds, in all sorts of vehicles, roam around, and then are off for home, having had a day's fun and enjoyment. But the best time is at night, when with the ground cleared of the crowd, the lights burning brightly, the tents all ablaze, the stand crowded with the preachers, the large congregation of worshipers with upturned faces and tearful eyes, and songs and shouts of praise that make the old woods echo, it seems a fairy scene. The greatest crowds have heretofore gathered on the Sabbath. Then the most eloquent preachers were expected, and the throng was so dense that few could hear or enjoy. Though there was no disturbance and some good was accomplished, yet so much evil was done, the Sabbath so desecrated, the regular occupants of the tents so discommoded, and the feelings of so many outraged, that the Committee have wisely decided that the gates must be kept closed on that day, no public services held, and the sanctity of the Sabbath day preserved.

The religious part of the services are to be under the control of the Presiding Elders of the two districts—Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, D. D., of the New-York District, New-York Conference, and Rev. HART F. PEASE, of the New-York District, New-York East Conference. The temporal matters are in the hands of fifteen trustees, elected by members of the churches in New-York City. JOHN MCLEAN is President of this Board, and WM. TRUSLOW Secretary.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Free Fight in a Tenement-House—A Man Stabbed—Giving Way of a Bulkhead—Men and Freight Thrown into the River—Burglaries, Fires and Minor Accidents.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a row occurred in the tenement-house No. 592 Second-avenue, between DOMINICK BRENNAN, JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, PETER HALEY and JOHN REED, tenants, and Mrs. MARY SHEEHAN, the landlady. MCLAUGHLIN received five stab-wounds, one of which will probably prove fatal. He subsequently identified BRENNAN as his assailant and he was then sent to Bellevue Hospital. All the combatants were arrested. The disturbance originated in a quarrel among some of the female occupants of the house, during Saturday, when the housekeeper stopped the disturbance. The men, hearing of the affair, took up the women's quarrel and carried it up to the stabbing.

TIMOTHY HENNESSY and MICHAEL DONNELLY quarreled, yesterday, at the corner of Hudson and Vandame streets, when DONNELLY bit HENNESSY's car in a brutal manner. He was arrested and held to answer by Justice SHANDLEY.

PATRICK MORRIS, aged thirty-five, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 75 Broome-street, fell off an ice-boat, yesterday, at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

TIMOTHY DEAN, aged sixty-seven, native of Ireland, died at No. 335 East Thirty-third-street, from injuries sustained a few days ago by a fall down a flight of stairs.

JANE BEACHEN, a domestic at No. 207 East Fifty-eighth-street, in the employ of A. H. ROGERS, was seized with a fit, yesterday, and failing on a stove was severely burned on her side, face and hands. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

GEORGE HAY, a book-keeper in the employment of EZRA M. STRATTON, No. 325 East Eighteenth-street, was brought up in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling money belonging to his employer. The specific charge against HAY is that he appropriated $45, which he had collected from one of Mr. STRATTON's debtors. After discovering the dishonesty of his book-keeper, in the transaction, Mr. STRATTON investigated his books and found that HAY had embezzled $1,000 since February, 1869. He was committed by Justice BIXBY, in default of $3,000 bail.

PATRICK LEONARD was found, yesterday, in Duane-street, near Centre, bleeding from a wound on the head, but he declined to divulge the manner of his wounding.

ANDREW BRENNAN, aged fifty, of No. 145 Delancey-street, quarreled with an unknown man, yesterday morning, in Mission-place, and sustained a severe cut on the face, his assailant escaping arrest.

A gang of burglars entered the dwelling of S. L. ISAACS, at No. 114 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, on Saturday evening, by means of the scuttle on the roof, through which they gained access from an adjoining building. They became alarmed, however, and fled without any booty.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the dyeing establishment of WM. BARRON, at No. 240 West Thirtieth-street. The damage to stock is estimated at $1,000—insured. JOHN LOTT sustained a loss of $300 on the machinery—insured for $600. JOSEPH OXTAUS owns the building, and lost $500—insured for $1,000.

The bulkhead of Pier No. 13, North River, gave way on Saturday afternoon, when 100 barrels of corn-meal and flour were precipitated into the river. Four laborers who were on the wharf at the time were also thrown into the water, and were rescued with difficulty. The entire pier is reported in a dangerous condition.

City Missions—Facts and Figures.

The New-York City Mission held its monthly meeting on Friday evening, in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church. A number of the missionaries narrated incidents of their experiences and observations in the Five Points and other destitute quarters of the City, showing the power of practical Christian philanthropy in dealing with all sorts and conditions of men. Mr. LOUIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, gave some account of the history and progress of churches and missions, and the general average results of the Society's operations. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, illustrated the particular plans and objects of the City Mission as the auxiliary of the Church, and gave some touching incidents of the hopeful reclamation of young, promising men from the very jaws of destruction.

Rev. Dr. NEWELL, pastor of the church said we rejoice to welcome the friends of City Missions to this church. We, of all churches, ought to sympathize and care for this blessed work of carrying the Gospel to the destitute. We, as a church, in the midst of the poor, are trying by social meetings, and live prayer-meetings and hearty singing and plain preaching to make our church have attraction to strangers, and we have been encouraged in that during three years past. Of the 333 brought into the church, more than one-half were from the outside world we are striving to reach.

Among the figures in the statistical tables of the month's work, we note the following: Forty missionaries, 10 missions, 9,897 missionary visits, 167 preaching services, 306 prayer-meetings, 320 temperance pledges, 800 readers in reading-rooms, 1,000 meals given, 850 lodgings, 215 families relieved, $343 72 given to worthy poor, and 100,000 tracts given. And this comprehensive system of operations requires only $5,000 per month to sustain it.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Discourse of the Vicar-General at St. Patrick's Cathedral—A Te Deum in Honor of the Promulgation of the Dogma.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was thronged yesterday morning by a congregation, numbers of whom were doubtless drawn there by the announcement that there would be a grand *Te Deum* service in honor of the promulgation of the dogma of Papal infallibility. High mass was not celebrated, but there was solemn mass. Rev. Father MCGEAN officiating. The choir was, as usual at the Cathedral, strong in the number and quality of the voices. The chorus, also, was full, and their singing showed that they had undergone careful training. The music yesterday was a mass in D major, by GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ, the organist of the Cathedral choir. The soloists were Mme. CHOMI, soprano; Mrs. WERNER, alto; Mr. H. SCHMITZ, tenor; and Mr. A. SOHST, basso. The "Kyrie" of the mass was a musical composition, much less florid in style and affording less scope for solo vocal display than is usual in the "Kyrios" of most masses. The "Gloria," however, afforded an opportunity of hearing Mme. CHOMI's clear and finely cultivated voice to much advantage, while in the "Credo," a very telling piece of musical composition, the principal solo-singers acquitted themselves admirably. Indeed, throughout, the musical part of the programme was rendered very creditably.

After the Gospel, Father STARRS, Vicar-General of the diocese, announced that his discourse would be an explanation of the dogma of infallibility. This dogma has, said the speaker, been declared in Rome in presence of the prelates assembled from every part of the world. It is now a matter of faith. After what has been said and written about it during the past six months, the object of his remarks would, said Father STARRS, be to give an explanation, brief, but, he trusted, plain and readily comprehended, of what was really meant by this dogma of infallibility. The Church having defined the dogma, it was now a matter of faith, and, therefore, on this occasion he thought it more opportune to explain the purport of the dogma than to go into any review of the reasons which have led to its being defined, or to cite arguments to prove its truth.

Many people, especially those who are not in the communion of the Catholic Church, are under an entirely false impression in reference to the meaning of the dogma of infallibility. They think that it means that the Pope is thereby declared to be incapable of erring in any matter whatever. But this is not so. The dogma of infallibility is not a new one; it is as old as the Church itself. The Ecumenical Council has merely defined it and declared it an article of faith. Infallibility does not mean that the Pope cannot make mistakes, or commit sin, or err in judgment. In temporal matters, and speaking, or acting, or judging simply, as an individual, he is liable to all these, as are the rest of humanity. But the meaning of the dogma is that the Pope, speaking *ex-cathedra*, cannot err in matters of faith. Infallibility is not personal—it is official. The Popes are infallible in matters of faith, because they are the successors of St. Peter and inherit the same official attributes. Now, Christ prayed for St. Peter, that his faith might not fail, and, addressing him, said: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. To thee I give the keys of the kingdom of Heaven—feed my sheep, feed my lambs." Now, herein did Christ confer infallibility on St. Peter. PIUS IX. is the successor of St. Peter, and, occupying the same official position, is possessed of the same attributes. The preacher here instituted a comparison between the functions of the Pope and those of a Chief Justice. The latter, in his official capacity, is the highest legal authority; from his decisions there is no appeal; but when not acting in his official capacity the opinion of a Chief Justice has no longer an authoritative character; it bears influence only as an opinion, whose weight will depend largely upon the personal character of the man. Infallibility is now a dogma of the Church, and Catholics must believe that, when the Pope speaks officially upon matters of faith and morals, he is infallible.

The discourse over, the mass was proceeded with. The choir gave the "Incarnatus Est" with exquisite taste. Mass over, the Vicar-General again came upon the altar. The choir was in readiness and the Te Deum in honor of the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility was sung very finely, the effect of the music being much added to by the spectacle presented by the vast congregation, who stood up during the singing.

CATHOLICISM AND THE WAR.

Discourse by Rev. David Mitchell on the Signs of the Times.

The congregation of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, No. 17 Greene-street, assembled, yesterday morning, to listen to a discourse by the pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, on "Signs of the Times, the War of Nations, Infallibility, and City Tumults." The speaker selected as his text the last clause of the thirth-fourth verse of the tenth chapter of Mathew: "I came not to send peace, but a sword." He said that this was the language of Jesus to his disciples after he had given them their instructions. The Bible, said the preacher, was full of such contradictions, and the language of this text was in direct opposition to the proclamation of "Peace on earth and good will to men;" but the latter must be accepted as a prayer which looks to the whole work of Christ on earth. A continued battle had been waged from the days of Christ to the present time between good and evil. The battle-field was the heart of man, which strove to keep out Christ and put down the Divine presence. When a change of heart was effected there was a strife to expel the evil spirits, and it was not always successful. This contest is frequently exemplified in families where one member of the household gets religion, and meets with opposition from the remainder of the family. Sometimes the good element conquers, and at others it is crushed. The words of the text are strikingly adapted to the church where every man adheres to his own dogma, and this occasions continual strife, and the results are sometimes sorrowful to contemplate. There have been two parties in the Church from the commencement, each struggling for the mastery. In the Old Testament these parties were represented by Elijah and the Priests of Baal. The prophet represented Protestantism and the Priests Catholicism—one protesting against wrong and the other upholding error. Protestantism has been but a silver thread of pure waters running through the arid desert of error, and thus continued until the Reformation, when this stream became swollen and was so powerful that it swept onward, bearing all down without opposition. The speaker said that the present year had witnessed a most singular convocation at Rome—the Ecumenical Council—which had first declared the dogma of Papal Infallibility by a solemn vote, just as the dogma of the Immaculate Conception was declared a few years ago. These men can decree Papal Infallibility, and it would be as binding on the Christian world as if they should declare that two and two made five, or that the sun revolved round the earth, or any other absurdity. This course pursued at Rome is repulsive to all enlightened Catholics, and the effect is witnessed in the dissensions in the Catholic Church. Fenianism is one result of the promulgation of such dogmas as these. Spain would have been a republic long ago, had it not been for the iron rule of the Catholic power, which is upheld in Rome solely by the French Army. The war which now threatens to desolate Europe, is waged by France in the interests of Catholicism against the Protestant nations of the Continent. True, NAPOLEON smiles at the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, but yet he plunges into war in advocacy of it. His purpose is either to uphold his power on the throne of France or to crush United Germany. If this war goes on as it now threatens, it will involve the whole Continent of Europe, and the Catholic Powers will be arrayed against the Protestants, who stand ready to die, but are resolved to check the further progress of Papal usurpation. The speaker stated that the theatre of the war was on the Rhine, and Coblentz was the principal fortified city of Prussia, against which the French arms would be directed. He remembered to have stood on the fortifications of that city, a few years ago, and gazed with admiration upon the scene which was presented there. There were fruitful fields, and peace and plenty; today, even at the hour in which he was speaking, this scene might be terribly changed. He likened the crash that would result from the collision of the opposing forces to that caused by two ships at sea, each approaching the other with the same momentum—when they meet, both might go to the bottom together; or to two locomotives approaching each other on the same track—when they met, both might be shivered in pieces. He gave it as his opinion that should both France and Prussia be annihilated in the coming contest, there would follow a peace which would be of many years' duration. Should, however, one of the two nations gain a victory, it would involve the whole Continent of Europe, and very likely drag into the contest the United States. It may be that in the end Protestantism will succeed in overthrowing Papacy and oppression. If so, there will be cause for great rejoicing.

The speaker announced that the church would be closed during the month of August.

The Merrick Camp-Meeting.

To-morrow the annual camp-meeting of the East New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference commences at the beautiful grove near Merrick, L. I., on the South-side Railroad. Parties from New-York can take either the 8 or 10 o'clock trains in the forenoon from Roosevelt or Grand street ferries, or the 3½, 4½, 5½ or 6½ trains in the afternoon. About 200 family tents have been put up, and others will be placed as fast as needed. All kinds of provision can be procured on the grounds for those wishing to camp with their families during the session. A large restaurant has been established immediately under the supervision of the authorities of the grounds, with ample accommodations for lodgings. The price of everything has been fixed by regulation, so no fear need be entertained of extortion. The purest water in the country is found upon the grounds. The Police regulations are excellent—no liquor of any description will be sold on or near the camp-meeting grounds. WM B. WALTERS, the genial and energetic President of the Association, can be found at all times, and it is promised that complaint made to him will be investigated and remedied immediately. A very large attendance is anticipated. The camp-ground is located about three-quarters of a mile from the depot. Ample accommodations for riding to the ground will be found at the depot.

Operations at Hell Gate—Rapid Progress.

Since the official notification of the appropriation for the removal of obstructions in New-York Harbor, there has been renewed alacrity at the Government works at Hell Gate. Three gangs of workmen are now employed, working eight hours each, so that there is no interim, but an incessant clatter of drills, puffing of engines, and buzz of machinery, from midnight Sunday night to midnight Saturday night. The first gang work from midnight to 8 o'clock in the morning; the second from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.; and the third from 4 P. M. until 12 P. M. About fifty men are engaged in each gang. The work at the excavation at Hallet's Point is now proceeding with great rapidity, and if some unforeseen accident or impediment does not present itself the Congressional Sub-Committee will probably find the problem of the "best manner of overcoming Hell Gate obstructions" solved by Gen. NEWTON before the meeting of the next Congress. The horizontal excavation is being pushed rapidly forward, and hopes are entertained that before Winter Hallet's Reef will be entirely removed, and in addition the channel widened over 100 feet.

Shooting Affray at Charleston, S. C.—A Colored Policeman Shot by a United States Soldier.

From the Savannah Republican, July 26.

Last Thursday night a party of United States soldiers created a disturbance on King-street, Charleston. A colored policeman named MARTIN, hearing the disorder, rapped with his club upon the pavement for assistance, and was shot. The soldier then essayed to escape, and finding himself pursued by other policemen, he turned and shot Policeman RILEY in the knee. The soldier, together with four of his comrades, also soldiers, were arrested as principal and accessories in the homicide, and locked up in the guard-house. On Saturday morning a jury of inquest was impaneled in the upper hall of the guard-house. Many witnesses were examined, and the evidence taken appears to be conclusive in regard to the identity of the party who did the shooting. Private ROBINSON, of the Police force, swears positively that Sergt. W. A. JOHNSON, of the Eighth United States Infantry, is the man who shot MARTIN and RILEY. ROBINSON selected JOHNSON from a group of soldiers in the upper hall of the guard-house. He also identified JOHN HOWE, who said in passing him on King-street, that "if a nigger policeman should attempt to arrest any of their party they would kill him." The above facts, rewritten from the Charleston papers, are very suggestive to any one who may read them. Here we have an instance of the enforcement of law under the new régime. No doubt the Radical journals won't howl much, because a soldier of the United States Army did the shooting. The colored policeman was faithful in the discharge of his duty. He was shot down, not because he was an officer, but because he was, to use the language of the soldiers, a "nigger."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1456	Brown vs. Cannon.	—	Weill vs. Strauss.
1705	Hall vs. Beach.	1738	Goodspeed vs. N. Y. Oil Co.
1527	Walsh vs. Brodek.	—	Kiobe vs. Wright.
1565	Wardell vs. Carvana.	1747	Burenshaw vs. Merrill.
1650	Pike vs. St. John.		
1740	Lowell Y. M.'s Christian Ass'n vs. Milburn.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Paul Kelly; rape.	6	The People vs. Simon Bernard; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Charles Robert; burglary.	7	The People vs. George Allison and Charles Tucker; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Charles Rich; burglary.	8	The People vs. James Belk; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Samuel P. Broadwell; felonious assault and battery.	9	The People vs. John Willson; larceny from the person.
5	The People vs. Henry Payne; felonious assault and battery.		

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 30.

By Judge Brady.

Berg *vs.* Janway; defendant ordered to pay fees.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 30.

By Judge Larremore.

Clark *vs.* Clark; motion granted and cause referred.

Bates *vs.* Smith, five cases; motion to vacate stay of proceedings granted, and Sheriff allowed to sell property levied upon in these actions.

Darling *vs.* same; same decision.

Hartman *vs.* Weise; motion granted.

Weiss *vs.* Block; motion to dismiss complaint for want of prosecution denied without cost, and without prejudice to renew.

Crombie *vs.* Cobrun; motion granted.

Department of Buildings *vs.* Bishop; motion denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 27.

George H. Cheever vs. Warren Ackerman et al.

—BRADY, J.—The plaintiff has acquired by this action an injunction, the appointment of a receiver, an order of assignment and of reference, and an order to hold the defendant, Warren Ackerman, to bail in the sum of $100,000. The action is to recover several hundred thousand dollars, and the application to remove it is based upon the acts of Congress, (14 U. S. Statutes at Large, pp. 307 and 559,) the reason assigned being, in the language of the statute, "that the defendants have reason to believe, and do believe, that from prejudice or local influence they will not be able to obtain justice in this Court." The right to remove is unquestioned. The defendants are made by the statute the judges of the alleged inability to obtain justice, but the question of security is within the discretion of the State Court. The defendants must offer good and sufficient security for their doing the acts required to be done under the statute referred to. If they do not comply with the condition of the bond the result is not stated in the statute, and it does not appear that the plaintiff herein would have the right to do for the defendants what they undertake to do by themselves and their sureties. It does not, in other words, appear from the provisions of the statute that the plaintiff could cause the papers to be filed and the defendants to enter their appearance, and it may be that the only remedy left to him would be to prosecute the bond given. He has, as already suggested, acquired important legal rights. Some of these, if not all, are preserved to him if the cause be removed, but lost if it be not, inasmuch as the approval of the bond deprives this Court of all jurisdiction in the cause. The bond for $1,000 is, therefore, too little. In the case of Blanchard *vs.* Dwight, (12 Wend. Rep., 192,) in which the claim was $14,900, and the bond given was in $1,000, Justice Nelson said if the defendant had been held to bail in this Court for the sum mentioned in the declaration, the surety offered would have been insufficient; but as the suit was commenced by declaration, and of course no bail required, a bond in the penalty of $1,000 was amply sufficient. In this case the defendants might well prefer to pay $1,000 rather than to proceed with this action in the United States Court. In consideration, therefore, of the magnitude of the plaintiff's claim and the advantage of the proceedings already had in the case, I think the bond should be at least in the penalty of $50,000.

For the plaintiff, E. W. Stoughton and Wm. E. Curtis; for the defendants, Wm. M. Evarts.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 30.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.110¾	50	West. U. Tel....... 34¼
500	do........110⅝	10000	N. Y. C. & H. Cf., b. c........ 89¼
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.110⅝	10	Erie Railway........ 22
10,000	U. S. 10-40 C. 107¼	100	do....... 21½
90,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.109⅜	100	Reading Railroad...... 97½
135,000	do........b3.109⅜	500	do.........s60. 96¾
9,000	N. Car. O. bds.. 48	500	do........b. c. 97⅛
1,000	N. Car. S. T.... 24	1800	do....... 97⅜
2,000	S. Car. 6s, n., Jan. and July.. 73½	500	do........ 97¼
10,000	Tenn. 6s, n..b.c. 61	900	L. S. & M. S. R..... 91⅜
12,000	Mo. St. 6s..... 89	200	do......... 91¼
1,000	Mo. 6s, H.&St.J.I 88	300	do........ 91⅛
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S.F.b.100	800	do........b.c. 91⅛
3,000	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by St. of Mo.... 94	60	Clev. & Pitts....... 108
4,000	Cen. P.R.G.bds.. 86¾	500	Har. R.......... 135
2,000	do........ 86¾	114	Chi. & N. W. R.R..... 82
5,000	U. P. R. 1st..... 81¾	1100	Chi. & N. W. Pref... 85⅝
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 84¾	400	do......... b30 85¾
10,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 c 91	200	do........ b30 85⅞
3,000	Mor. & Es. C. bds 88¾	200	Mil. & St. Paul R. 60¾
100	Ocean Bank....... 85	100	Mil. & S. Paul Pref 76¾
5	Cen. Nat. Bank.... 103	75	do........ 76¼
200	Mariposa Pref.... 10¼	50	Tol., Wab. & W..... 50
100	do.......s30. 10¼	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. g 94¾
100	do............ 10½	500	Ohio & Miss. Pref. 74
75	Adams Ex.... b. c. 67¼	500	St. L. & I. M. R.... 45
300	do......... 67	200	Bost., H. & E. R.... 3⅜
100	do......... 67⅛	100	do.......... 3¼
100	Wells Fargo Ex. b.c. 14½	100	Col., C. & Ind. C.... 17⅛
2000	N. Y. C. & H. R.... 93⅜	40	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 156
500	do.......s60. 93⅜	27	Mor. & E. R.... 88½
1400	do......b.c. 93⅜	8	N. Y. & N. H. R. S0. 140
300	do...... 93⅜	200	Ohio & M. R..b.c. 34¼

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..113½	100	Pacific Mail....... 40¼
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62 110¾	200	do...bet. call. 40
13,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.110	100	N. Y. C. & Hud..... 93¼
100,000	do.......s60.109⅜	20,000	N. Y. C. & H. C. 88⅝
6,000	U.S. 5-20 R.,'67.109⅜	10,000	do...bet. call. 89
285,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.109⅜	100	C. & N. W. Pf..... 85
10,000	do........c.109	300	Mil. & St. P..... 60
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.109⅝	100	do........s60 60¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c 63	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf... 76¾
2,000	S. Car. St. new, Jan. & July. 73½	200	do......... 76⅜
10,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds. 86⅝	200	Tol., W. & W....... 49¾
100	Adams Ex.....s60. 66½	200	Del., L. & W....... 105
100	do......... 67	55	do......... 105¼
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.... 14	200	C., C. & Ind. C.... 17½
200	U. S. Express..... 44	50	P., Ft. W. & C. G.. 95
200	L. S. & M. S....b. c. 91	50	Mor. & Essex..... 88¾

MONDAY, Aug. 1—A. M.

The week past, although less eventful in the markets than the previous six days of War panic, was not without its violent fluctuations and heavy Gold shipments. The chief difference was in the partial restoration of confidence and steadier prices in the Public Funds of the United States, both abroad and at home. The recovery in New-York is about 1½ ₱ cent.; in London, after various ups and downs between 81 and 83½, the price on Saturday night was 83½, as against 83 at the close of the previous week; in Frankfort, there was a large recovery on Thursday and Friday, but part of the advance was lost on Saturday. It is probable that the present week will witness heavy fighting near the Rhine, which, if at all decisive on either belligerent side, may go far to determine the endurance of the War. The danger of England or any other of the Great Powers than Prussia and France becoming involved, is not so imminent as it appeared to be early last week.

New-York has shipped nearly seventeen millions in Gold and Silver since the First of July. Of this sum $14,098,780 was in American Gold Coin. Most of this has been directly or indirectly drawn out of the Treasury of the United States, but to what extent the balances, amounting to $112,776,449 at the close of June, have been drawn down, cannot be known until to-morrow, (or this afternoon,) from the Monthly Schedule of the Public Debt and State of the Treasury. The Banks of this City, after running up their Gold averages, (chiefly Treasury Certificates) to $41,135,000 on the 16th ult., are now down to $30,270,000. This time last year they held $27,871,000 and the Treasury held in actual Coin $103,131,611, against which $36,725,840 Certificates of Deposit (or Gold Notes) were then outstanding.

It is probable that the export demand will continue quite free for some weeks to come, though on a diminished scale; not so much because of the return of United States 5-20s as from the prevailing anxiety to make prompt sight remittances for all pre-existing engagements, and as far as practicable for all new orders for merchandise on the debt side while the War on the Continent continues to disturb the great Money markets of Europe. There is no evidence yet that our own trade in Imported Goods is to be adversely affected. The business in July was larger than last season, and larger for the last week of the month by 25 ₱ cent. than in 1869; but as this was owing to the anxiety of the jobbing trade to anticipate the possible scarcity of goods later in the season, the business of New-York in foreign merchandise (which was large last year) may not show, by comparison, so well. Much will depend upon the facilities for getting the goods from Europe. There will be no want of demand, judging from the abundant prospect of the new crops, and the unembarrassed condition of our Money market.

The July Interest on the Public Debt has been called for with more than ordinary promptness, owing to the recent large advance in Gold. The payments in August will be quite inconsiderable, while the business receipts into the Treasury will be large. The sales of Gold by the Government, and purchases of 5-20s, will probably be announced by telegraph this morning.

The rise in Gold during the last week was from 119½ to 121 ₱ cent. The speculation is not very strong either way. The operators in the Gold Room evidently go in for "quick turns," and are sensitive to every change of War news and 5-20 quotations from abroad. The Railway market has also been subjected to frequent fluctuations, although toward the close the *Bull* interest appeared to gain confidence in New-York Central and some of the Western Roads. Money rules easy at 5 ₱ cent. to the leading Brokers, and Exchange on London is fully up to the Gold shipping point, the preference being for sight Bills.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 30, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$4,150,955
Decrease in Specie	4,094,722
Increase in other Legal Tenders	859,240
Decrease in Deposits	6,409,812
Increase in Circulation	6,196

	July 31,'69.	July 30,'70.	July 23,'70.
National Capital	$73,914,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital	11,250,305	12,129,800	12,129,800
Total	$85,165,212	$85,162,000	$85,162,000
Loans	260,530,025	281,939,843	284,090,798
Gold and Gold Notes	27,871,933	30,270,890	34,365,612
Other Legal Tenders	56,101,627	54,837,951	53,978,711
Deposits	196,416,443	227,555,701	233,965,513
Circulation	33,918,906	33,005,533	32,999,337
In Sub-Treasury	96,604,046	81,791,191	81,192,704

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	July 23, '70.	July 30, '70.	July 31, '69.
On deposits	$233,965,513	$227,555,701	$196,416,443
Circulation	32,999,337	33,005,533	33,918,906
Total	$266,964,850	$260,561,234	$230,335,349
25 ₱ ct. would be	$66,741,212	$65,140,308	$57,583,837
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	88,344,323	85,108,841	83,973,560
Excess	$21,603,111	$19,968,533	$26,389,723
Rate for Money	5@6 ₱ ct.	5 ₱ ct.	6 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,590,058, against the total entries of $5,807,512 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,806,211, against $4,544,577 same week last year. The export of Specie, $6,935,847, against $631,766 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,003,434. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,364 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,204,519	*June	$29,103,991
February	23,831,656	July 9	4,412,879
March	22,253,964	July 16	5,372,109
April	28,567,274	July 23	5,456,690
May	24,616,606	July 30	6,590,058
Total since Jan. 1			$178,409,838
Against same date, 1869			184,461,342
Decrease since Jan. 1			$6,051,504

*Unofficial.

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,893,165	*June	$10,025,271
February	11,940,146	July 6	4,192,846
March	15,943,095	July 13	3,924,415
April	14,697,825	July 20	3,567,466
May	15,115,590	July 27	3,806,211
Total since Jan. 1			$102,106,040
Against same date 1869			102,630,369
Decrease since Jan. 1			$524,329

*Unofficial.

Gold, July 30, 1870..........120⅛ ₱ cent.

Gold, July 31, 1869..........136⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,892	*June	$4,925,311
February	2,194,256	July 9	997,886
March	1,521,001	July 16	2,740,267
April	1,098,616	July 23	6,107,352
May	4,485,373	July 30	6,985,847
Total since Jan. 1			$33,683,301
Against same date 1869			21,937,354
Increase since Jan. 1			$11,745,947

*Unofficial.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,798,643
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,065,463	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
Total 1870	$77,051,932	Total 1870	$60,536,787
Total 1869	75,425,595	Total 1869	62,997,887

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		July 31, '69.
American Gold	119¾@122¾@121	136¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109@111@110⅝	125
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅛@109⅝@109	122¼
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	106¼@107¼@107	114¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	91⅛@92@94@92⅜	...
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip	88⅛@88¾@88⅜	...
Rock Island	113¼@112@113¾	114¾
Lake Shore	91@88⅛@91⅛@90⅝	105⅞
North-western	82¼@82¼	83¼
Reading	93⅝@92@97@96⅜	97¼
North-western Preferred	85@84¾	96⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾@34	32⅝
Pacific Mail	40¾@39@40	84¼
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛@76	83⅝
St. Paul Common	60⅜@59@59⅝	78¼
New Tennessee 6s	61@62⅛@60¾	56¼
Old Virginia 6s	65@65	59
New-Jersey Central	100¼@100⅛	102
Toledo and Wabash	49¼@50¼@49¼	73

The Gold sales of the day showed a partial advance on the late price of Friday, and from 120⅝, advanced to 121 ₱ cent. The Banks lose $4,094,000 on their Gold average of the week, and gain $859,000 in Greenbacks. The Loans are down $4,150,000, and the general line of Deposits is off $6,409,000. The Treasury received for Customs during the week, $3,003,434, and paid out $937,047 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Specie Shipments of the week amount to $6,935,847, of which $6,430,400 is in American Gold Coin, and the remainder in Silver, Foreign Gold Coin, &c. The whole exports of the month of July of Gold and Silver, of every description, amount to $16,781,352, the largest in any single month since the Summer of 1866. Nearly the whole of the heavy shipments of the fortnight went directly to London. Already the effect of these prompt and important shipments is felt in the London Money market.

The Stock Exchange opened with increased firmness in the orenoon, as well in the Public Funds as the Railway Market. The 5-20s of 1867 sold as high as 109⅝, and the 1862s at 111 ₱ cent.; New-York Central at 94 and Lake Shore at 91½ ₱ cent. But later in the day the turn was in the opposite direction, the demand for Stocks falling short of the offerings at the advanced quotations. After the Boards the feeling was somewhat dullish, and the Brokers, as usual on Saturday in the Summer season, were indisposed to business after 3 o'clock. The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 30.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅛	107
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109
American Gold Coin	120⅝	121
Bills on London, at sight	110⅝	110¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅝	60⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	93⅛	92⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89	88½
Reading Railroad	97	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	113¾	113½
North-western Common	82½	82¼
North-western Preferred	84⅞	84¾
Pacific Mail Company	40⅝	40
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛	76
St. Paul Common	60⅛	59⅞
Lake Shore	91⅛	90⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34
New-Jersey Central	100⅛	100½
Toledo and Wabash	50⅛	49¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 30.

Gold receipts	$507,075 70
Gold payments	885,774 21
Gold balance	69,344,867 38
Currency receipts	814,092 58
Currency payments	449,623 09
Currency balance	12,446,314 33
Customs	427,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	715,480 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108⅞
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	113⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	109
5-20 reg., 1862	110	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	110⅝	10-40 registered	106⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	110	10-40 coupon	107
5-20 coup., 1865	110	6s currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup.	62¼	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	48	Indiana 5 ₱ cent	100
N. Car. F. Act, '66	35	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	97
N. Car. F. Act, n. bds.	29	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
N. Car. F. Act, s. t.	23¾	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
S. Car. 6s, n. bds.	73½	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	100
Missouri 6s	89	Mich. 7 ₱ c. War L.	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	88	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	107
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	107
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	107
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent, '81	99	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent, '86	103	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
Ill. Canal bds., '70	100	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	100
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d	84½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88	Tol. & Wab. E. bds.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	103	Gt. Western 1st, '88	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	103	Gt. West. 2d, '93	81
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	95	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	96
Harlem 1st	101	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	100	N. J. Cen. new bds.	102
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	92½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	109	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	88
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	95	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c	98	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	94	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75½
Cen. Pac. bds.	86¾	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	98
Union Pac. 1st bds.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Pen. R. bds.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	94	St. L. & Iron M. bds.	88⅜
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st	93½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	85
Con. 7 ₱ c. con.	91	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	80
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	68
Del., L. & W. 1st	98		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Continental	96
Manhattan	150	Central National	104
Mechanics'	134	Fourth National	107
America	145	Tenth National	125½
City	205	Oriental	165
Phenix	109	Gold Exchange	61
Tradesmen's	150	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Del. and Hud. Canal	117
Seventh Ward	110	Canton Co., Baltimore	63⅛
State of New-York	112	West. Un. Telegraph	34¼
Mercantile	126	Quicksilver Mining	5
American Exchange	113	Mariposa Mining	5
Chatham	167	Mariposa Preferred	10
Bank of the Republic	120	Adams Express	66¾
Bank of N. America	108	Wells-Fargo Express	14½
Hanover	105	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc'p.	2¾
Irving	117	American Express	43
Citizens'	130	U. S. Express	43½
East River	114	Merchants' Union Ex	13⅛
Market	124	Pacific Mail	40⅜
Nassau	107	Atlantic Mail	20
Shoe and Leather	167		

The following statement of United States Currency outstanding at this date has been prepared at the Treasury Department:

United States notes, old issue	$106,026 00
United States notes, new issue	279,125,140 00
United States notes, issue of 1869	76,874,860 00
One year five per cent. notes	156,357 00
Two year five per cent. notes	5,480,250 00
Two year five per cent. coupon notes	3,710,250 00
Compound interest notes	2,191,670 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,476,995 87
Fractional currency, second issue	3,273,191 03
Fractional currency, third issue	9,972,256 52
Frac. currency, fourth issue, first series	18,115,241 06
Frac. currency, fourth iss., second series	3,920,000 00
Total	$398,303,642 48

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.

NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.

For particulars apply to
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 30, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	33	Hides, No.	2,559
Cotton, bales	3,052	Hides, bdls	1,012
Cotton-seed, bags	564	Leather, sides	9,486
Copper, bbls	92	Beef, pkgs	50
Eggs, bbls	300	Lard, tcs	56
Flour, bbls	6,973	Butter, pkgs	570
Wheat, bushels	150,100	Cheese, boxes	4,978
Corn, bushels	56,175	Oil-Lard, bbls	100
Oats, bushels	42,161	Tobacco, hhds	246
Grass-seed, bushels	1,300	Whisky, bbls	50
Beans, bushels	255	Wool, bales	1,335
Corn-meal, bbls	225	Starch, boxes	2,050
Hops, bales	33		

The export clearances, since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—184 pkgs. Manufactured Tobacco, 1 case Guns, 1 case Gun-ribs, 458 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 30 pkgs. Machinery, 262 boxes Bacon, 54 bales Cotton, 2 pkgs. Horns, 25,652 boxes Cheese, 10 bbls. Pork, 31 pkgs. Reapers. 350 tcs. Lard, 416 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—4,928 boxes Cheese, 6 cases Vanilla Beans, 70 cases Cabinet Work, 12 cases Machinery, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 71 cases Tobacco, 4 tcs. Beef, 29 hhds. Tallow, 35 boxes Bacon, 3,987 bbls. Flour, 40 pkgs. Butter, 39 bales Cotton, 22,300 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Dorian*, for Glasgow—3,000 bbls. Flour, 787 boxes Cheese, 103 cases Sewing-machines, 21,990 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Christian, IX.*, for Cork—11,781 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner *Fairlee*, for Cork—10,281 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *J. & R. Walsh*, for Cork—17,356 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Winfield*, for Queenstown—21,440 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Daniel Webster*, for Havre—201 hhds. Tobacco. 4 cases Tobacco, 79 Hickory Logs, 53 Cedar Logs, 600 bales Hay, 254 bbls. Fish-oil, 199,424 pounds Bar Wood, 1 case Stoves, 2 cases Car Wood, 7,200 Staves, 29,067 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Gutenburg*, for Hamburg—4,218 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *A. C. Titcomb*, for Gibraltar, &c.—2,158 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Anita Owen*, for Cronstadt—2,887 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Armenia*, for Smyrna—9,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *F. Scalla*, for Stettin—2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *La Ciguena*, for Salerno—600 bales Cotton.

By the ship *Ladoga*, for St. Petersburg—2 pkgs. Dental Instruments, 272 cases Machinery, 5,026 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in fair demand at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots; $9@9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 fbs. Stock, 733 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in less request at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15¼c.@19¼c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ₱ fb.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy, with sales reported of only 1,026 bales, for prompt delivery, including 882 bales to spinners and 144 bales to shippers. Also, 1,500 bales, for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis Low Middling, July, 18¾c.; 1,300 bales, basis Low Middling, August, 16¾c.@17c., ₱ fb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular, closing weak at quotations. Total sales for the week have been 6,189 bales, including 76 bales for export, 4,627 bales to spinners, and 1,486 bales to speculators. The market for future delivery has been active and excited, with good business doing principally in 'Julys,' closing quiet at 18¾c. for July; 16¾c. for August; 16¾c. for September, and 16¾c. for October and November. The sales on 'basis Low Middling' have been as follows: For July, 7,700 bales, at 18¾c.@20c.; for August, 4,050 bales, at 16¾c.@18c.; for September, 900 bales, at 16¾c.@17c.; for October, 1,200 bales, at 16¾c.@17c., and for November, 300 bales, at 16¾c. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 2,697 bales; to France, 1,182 bales; total, 3,879 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 10,385 bales; to the Continent, 3,845 bales; total, 14,230 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	18
Low Middling	19	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	20	20⅛	20½	20⅜
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22½	22⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	10,875
Receipts last week	3,464
Receipts the preceding week	7,780
Receipts since Sept. 1	731,661
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	693
Exports since Sept. 1	419,962
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	26,000

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

	Bales.
Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,825,850
Receipts same time 1868-69	2,037,400
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,175,150
Exports same time 1868-69	1,424,850
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	113,000
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	38,175
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,090
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,480,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,954,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding week of the last two Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,482	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,098	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,030	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,383	34,953
Oct. 31	45,397	7,896	66,471	30,101	76,218	51,289
Nov. 7	61,597	39,076	74,256	36,159	95,266	35,998
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	76,238	27,195	72,648	48,223	93,046	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,310	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	77,746	55,366	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,774	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,865	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	99,982	60,942	65,449	71,173	109,577	55,927
Jan. 9	79,450	37,882	65,747	41,360	101,620	47,417
Jan. 17	76,888	70,386	72,256	37,445	88,748	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	87,524	80,783	33,169	95,300	50,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,920	85,905	22,730	100,208	85,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,908	54,858	21,377	108,739	58,551
Feb. 13	44,254	59,445	66,790	39,985	97,568	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,432	60,420	64,624	62,768
Feb. 27	98,948	86,952	55,000	58,058	80,717	71,507
March 5	77,451	55,685	47,688	18,298	74,620	56,891
March 12	65,082	78,978	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577
March 19	59,210	55,662	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281
March 26	43,632	53,904	32,314	29,884	56,081	76,107
April 2	36,529	56,408	32,219	58,841	41,474	69,305
April 9	45,745	52,475	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446
April 16	33,738	36,755	28,011	44,684	42,760	53,570
April 23	18,476	47,774	27,180	70,528	40,029	56,646
April 30	17,505	56,302	23,440	81,832	51,348	84,159
May 7	13,894	39,805	21,050	33,121	57,036	37,705
May 14	10,860	37,980	21,608	31,330	38,977	50,238
May 21	6,149	16,956	16,989	43,437	44,703	46,899
May 28	6,150	16,978	15,180	32,494	30,771	37,542
June 4	4,306	3,593	11,689	16,034	22,258	36,513
June 11	2,718	12,623	10,133	26,016	17,359	22,960
June 18	3,544	2,833	10,693	7,684	15,348	40,284
June 25	2,487	8,160	8,578	7,841	13,187	20,358
July 2	2,427	4,572	5,612	7,649	11,616	27,514
July 9	2,561	1,999	3,493	5,702	9,571	24,530
July 16	3,202	3,924	3,034	1,957	10,063	20,647
July 23	2,001	117	2,788	315	7,151	17,530
July 30	1,552	204	1,522	443	7,168	14,231

Messrs. EASTON & CO. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	1,468	46,511	4,379	2,663
Mobile	202	15,866	....	....
Galveston, est.	300	7,500	....	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	1,607	4,004	....	....
Charleston	920	2,290	3,310	....
New-York	1,911	26,127	2,697	1,182
Boston, Philadelpeia and Baltimore	760	10,700	....	....
Total this week	7,168	112,998	10,386	3,845
Previously reported	2,818,688		1,478,358	682,558
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	2,825,856	112,998	1,488,744	686,403
Same time last year	2,037,394	38,171	977,321	447,539

Statistical Position.

	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	589,000	315,000	553,070
Afloat from India	380,000	562,000	673,000
Afloat from America	59,000	28,000	14,000
Stock in London	29,730	53,860	31,824
Afloat for London	37,000	60,000	121,000
Stock in Havre	151,580	48,530	39,714
Afloat for Havre	54,531	135,384	101,576
Stock in Bremen	21,822	7,986	10,953
Afloat for Bremen	452	6,117	12,789
Stock in United States ports	112,998	38,171	75,246
Stock in the interior towns	24,736	1,581	6,818
Total	1,461,149	1,256,589	1,639,990
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869		204,560	
Decrease, compared with 1868			178,841
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	40,000	125,000	105,000
Price of Mid. Orleans in Liverpool	7⅞d.	12⅛d.@13d.	9⅞d.
Price of Mid. Orleans in New-York	20⅛c.	34⅛c.	30c.
Price of Gold	120⅛	136⅛	144¾

Stocks in the Interior Towns, July 29.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	3,430	495
Columbus, Ga	3,000	142
Macon, Ga	3,825	47
Selma, Ala	2,790	156
Montgomery, Ala	1,700	279
Memphis, Tenn	6,465	389
Nashville, Tenn	3,526	73
Total	24,736	1,581

FLOUR AND MEAL—The main call for State and Western Flour, since our last, has been for shipping extras, chiefly State in lines, which latter have been sold to the extent of some 9,500 bbls., for prompt August and early September delivery, at from $6 25@$6 50, closing generally at about $6 50, as against $6 25 ₱ bbl. yesterday, showing a further decided improvement, with light offerings noted at even the advanced figures. The medium and higher grades have been in quite moderate stock and have been quoted rather firmer in price, but have not been in much demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,000 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 50@$6 15; inferior to very good Extra State, at $6 15@$6 50; good to very choice do., at $6 50@$7; poor to good shipping extra Western, $6 10@$6 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 30@$6 65 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 25@$5 25
Sour Flour	5 25@6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 50@6 15
Extra State	6 15@7 00
Extra City shipping grades	6 20@7 25
Extra Genesee	7 25@9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@6 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, ₱ bbl	6 35@10 00

Southern Flour has been in light stock and moderate demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $6 30@$7 40 for poor to good ordinary, and at $7 40@$10 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, ranging from $5 50@$8 for inferior to very choice, the latter an extreme. ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet since our last at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 for Southern, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 180 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine, and ordinary extras, ₱ bbl	$5 60@$6 30
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras, ₱ bbl	6 30@7 40
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras, ₱ bbl.	7 40@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.	5 50@8 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.	5 25@6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 75@28 00

GRAIN—The offerings of sound Wheat have been very light since our last, particularly of Nos. 1 and 2 Spring. The demand has been good and prices have been quoted up again full 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The inquiry has been mainly for export, for which purpose a fair amount has been purchased, chiefly of No. 2 Spring, at from $1 27@$1 40 for very good to strictly choice Milwaukee; $1 30@$1 35 for soft to fair ordinary do., and $1 20@$1 32 for soft to very good Chicago, ₱ bushel; sound No. 1 Spring has been quite scarce and wanted at about $1 45, but holders of some choice loads in store have been unwilling to accept less than $1 50 ₱ bushel. Sound Amber Winter has been attracting more attention, partly from shippers, but mostly from speculative buyers, and has been quoted stronger and decidedly buoyant, at from $1 52 for fair Ordinary up to $1 57 for strictly Prime, ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been dull but held more firmly. There has been less call for the very low grades of Spring Wheat, which have been irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 65@$1 75; very inferior to prime Red and Amber Western at $1 42@$1 57, chiefly at $1 53@$1 55, in store and afloat, closing in favor of sellers; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 45; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 40 for poor to choice Milwaukee, closing at $1 38@$1 40 for prime to choice, afloat, and $1 20@$1 32 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 14@$1 21; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 08@$1 13; White Genesee at $1 85; Amber State at $1 55@$1 57; new Amber Indiana at $1 55; new White Tennessee at $1 81; new Amber Tennessee, $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better supply and lower, on a restricted trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels, at 93c.@$1 01 for poor choice new mixed Western, in boat-loads, closing at 98c.@$1 for sound loads; $1 01@$1 02½ for small lots of very dry new and old mixed do.; $1 03@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 05@$1 10 for White do., and 87c.@92½c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive since our last, on a basis of $1 14@$1 18 for State; $1 03@$1 05 for Western, ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,850 bushels, in lots. Barley continues in limited request at about former rates. Barley-malt has been inactive since our last, from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have offered more freely at decidedly lower and drooping prices, yet have been in light request. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 55c.@58c. for inferior to prime mixed Western, chiefly at 56c. for good boat-loads, afloat; 64c.@66c. for fair ordinary to very good, and 66c.@68c. for very good to choice White State and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 416 bbls. Flour for Liverpool; 6,987 bbls. Flour and 44,290 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 60,758 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 29,067 bushels Wheat for Havre. We were shown, today, samples of new Iowa Spring Wheat and Barley, the first of the season, received by Messrs. PORTER & WETMORE, and shown on 'Change by Mr. E. D. CARPENTER, broker. The quality was deemed far superior to that of last year.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in more demand at 80c.@90c., for shipping, and $1 00@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 fbs. Straw has been in fair request at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 fbs. Included in the exports have been 600 bales Hay, by the *Daniel Webster*, for Havre.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 21,500 hides; sales, 33,450 hides and 70 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 5,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ fbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22½ fbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 2,800 Dry Montevideo, 21½ fbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry California, to arrive, 25 fbs., private terms; 7,800 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ fbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, selected; 2,300 Bogota, &c., 17@25 fbs., private terms; 800 Dry Tampico, 20 fbs., 19c., gold, as they run; 900 Dry Maracaibo, 24 fbs., private terms; 6,200 Dry Texas, 22@30 fbs., 18½c.@19c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Texas Kips, 10 fbs., private terms; 3,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 50 fbs., private terms; 1,950 Wet-salted Texas, part to arrive, 65@70 fbs., private terms; 1,100 City Slaughter, 68 fbs., 11½c., currency, selected; 45 bales Calcutta Buffalo, private terms; 25 bales Calcutta Cow, 12@14 fbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 124,500 Hides and 600 bales, (same time last year 175,400 Hides,) as follows: 31,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 19,200 Dry Montevideo, 13,200 Dry Rio Grande, 7,700 Dry Orinoco, 2,200 Dry California, 1,000 Dry Tampico, 10,300 Dry Central American, 7,500 Dry and Salted Mexican, 7,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 200 Dry and Salted West India, 13,700 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 5,200 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, 1,600 Wet-salted Para, 4,500 Wet-salted Texas, 600 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HEMP—Sales of 1,200 bales Manila, to Government, were reported, on private terms.

HOPS—Hops have been in moderate request at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ fb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ fb. The receipts have been 33 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been firm and fairly active. Prime Hemlock tannages are scarce. Rough Leather meets with a readier sale. The receipts, since our last, have been 9,486 Sides.

MOLASSES—Has been in some request at about steady prices; sales, 34 hhds. Porto Rico at 45c., and 107 hhds. low grade Cuba at 26c., ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@65c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet at about previous figures; sales, 1,000 bbls. strained Resin at $1 65 ₱ bbl. ₱ 280 fbs. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in light demand and quoted less firm at about 40c. for merchantable ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 60@$7 50 ₱ 280 fbs., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 45. Pitch, $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted steadier in price, but has been without activity, on the basis of 12¼c.@12½c. in bulk, and about 17c. in shipping order, ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, 560 bbls. Crude were received. At the Creek some further sales of Crude, in bulk, were reported for early delivery at $3 35@$3 40 on the lower road ₱ bbl. Refined Oil has been in moderate demand, chiefly for August delivery, at steady rates here, and firmer but irregular prices in Philadelphia. Sales have been reported here of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 24c.@24¼c.; 5,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, mostly early in the month at 24⅜c. ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, of 8,500 bbls. Standard White (sales and settlements) for prompt delivery at 25¾c.@26⅛c., chiefly at 26c.@26⅛c., though closing weak, with about 25⅝c., as the prevalent quotation; 4,000 bbls. Standard White, August, mostly last half, at 24¾c. ₱ gallon. There were 1,570 bbls. Refined, received at Philadelphia. The export clearances, hence included, 5,026 bbls. for St. Petersburg; 4,218 bbls. for Hamburg; 2,600 bbls. for Stettin; 2,158 bbls. for Gibraltar and orders, and 9,500 cases for Smyrna. Refined Oil in cases has been in some demand for export, quotations ranging from 29c.@31c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been lightly dealt in, yet quoted at about 9c. for shipping order, and 4c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. There were 2,887 bbls. cleared for Cronstadt.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered less freely and has been quoted firmer, on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls. all told, chiefly $30 25 for Western Mess; $30 50@$31 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 75 for Thin Mess; $29 for City Thin Mess; $29 50@$30 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $30 25 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue inactive, yet firm; sales have been reported of equal to 100 pkgs. at 12¾c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 21c.@24½c. for Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ₱ fb. Bacon rules scarce and quiet, since our last, at about 15⅛c.@15¾c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 15¾c.@16c. for Short Rib, ₱ fb. Lard has been in slack demand, and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 240 tcs. at 15¾c.@17¾c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¾c.@16⅞c., for City, and 17c.@17¼c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ fb.; also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, including seller August, at about 17¼c. ₱ fb. Beef has been in limited supply and demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 150 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain and Mess; $15@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues very lightly dealt in at $27@$29 for Prime Mess, and $30@$31 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 570 pkgs. Cheese has been in fair request at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts were 4,978 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been dull and heavy. Sales, 12,000 fbs. Para, 7,000 fbs. Porto Cabello, 2,500 fbs. Curacoa, and 11,000 fbs. Payta. Receipts, 92 bales from Aspinwall and 3 do. from Indianola. We quote: Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@36c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 40c., gold, ₱ fb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency. Goat have been salable and firm; sales, 260 bales Tampico, 200 do. Curacoa, 30 do. Texas, and to arrive, 13 Buenos Ayres on private terms. Receipts, 154 bales from Aspinwall, 20 do. from New-Orleans, and 7 do. from Indianola. We quote: Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ fb; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@53c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ fb.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately inquired for at unchanged quotations; sales, 416 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 9¼c.@13¼c.; and 2,104 boxes Havana, part at 9¾c. ₱ fb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@10c., fair to good grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10½c.@11c. Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¾c. No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c. ₱ fb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, ranging from 12c.@14c., as extremes, ₱ fb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 90,000 fbs. at 9¾c.@10⅛c. for Inferior to Prime; 48,000 fbs. Stearine at 15c.@19c.; 21,000 fbs. Grease at 9¾c.@14⅛c., ₱ fb.

WHISKY—Has been less freely offered and has been in moderate demand at firmer prices. Sales, 325 bbls., at $1 01@$1 02, and choice old at $1 03 ₱ gallon. Receipts, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted steady, with a fair inquiry, chiefly for Wheat and Petroleum room. For Liverpool, these were taken, by steam, 55,000 bushels Wheat at 12d. ₱ bushel; 120 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and 7,800 bushels Wheat at 11d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, 30,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 14d. ₱ bushel. For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d. to the Mediterranean, and 7s. 9d. to the Adriatic, ₱ bbl. For a Mediterranean port, a vessel with Case-oil on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1870.

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Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 505 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

On Saturday night a banquet was given in London by the Lord Mayor to the members of the Ministry, at which Mr. CARDWELL replied to the toast to the army, and asked that the reserves and the militia be included in the toast. In referring to the modern improvements in warfare, he indulged in speculation as to their effect. Mr. GLADSTONE replied to the toast of the Ministry, reviewed the leading measures introduced in Parliament during the present session, and characterized the Irish Land bill as a peace measure, and the Education bill as a blessing to England. Then taking up the war question, and after regretting that he could not confine himself to peaceful topics, he asked could anything be more deplorable than the spectacle of nations of the highest civilization, and with institutions nearly perfect, rushing into conflict and mutual slaughter. He defined the position of England to be that her first idea is neutrality and her second preparation for the worst. He explained that her neutrality was neither indifference nor selfish isolation, but was dictated by the necessity of mitigating the evils of the war, of confining them to the smallest circle, and retaining the power to intervene at the proper moment. Nothing would be done to forfeit the friendship of either belligerent, and nothing omitted to retain their confidence, in order to avail herself of the first opportunity for renewing efforts at mediation. A Paris dispatch of yesterday says the War Office had received no advices of an engagement or any movement of troops up to 1 P. M. on Saturday. The same dispatch says the skirmish of the 26th ult. gave some indication of the relative merits of the Chassepot rifle and the needle-gun. The Prussian bullets fell a hundred metres short in a range of 800 metres, while the French killed several Prussians at the same time. M. OLLIVIER, at the interview with Paris editors, stated that no restriction would be placed on the publication of accomplished facts, and, at the same time, he took occasion to say, that the Emperor never approved or accepted the basis of the so-called secret treaty, and that BISMARCK'S suggestion of the idea was actually odious to him. The French journals notice the fact that no contradiction has appeared of the statement regarding the French proposition for a disarmament, which BISMARCK refused to agree to. *La Liberté* contains a report that England intends to occupy Antwerp, and expresses fears that the Queen's sympathy with Prussia may influence the Ministry. The *Anzieger*, of Berlin, published a circular addressed by Count BISMARCK to the German representatives at the Courts of neutral Powers, giving an *exposé* of the negotiations between France and Prussia. According to the *Patrie*, Austria and Sweden are arming, the former because she fears violation of her neutrality by BISMARCK, and the latter because she sympathizes with Denmark, and will act as the Danish Government will act. A Paris dispatch says the French troops will not be withdrawn from Rome until the conclusion of a convention between France and Italy for the protection of the independence of the Pope. The interests of French citizens in Bavaria have been intrusted to the British Ambassador at Munich. The King of Prussia, on leaving for the army, granted full amnesty for political crimes, and issued an address in which he declares he goes to fight for the honor of Germany, and calls on the whole nation to rise. The rate of interest in the Bank of France has been advanced to five per cent. French priests have been arrested on the German frontier, accused of sending plans of the fortresses to the enemy. The French Minister to the United States has officially communicated to the State Department the decree of the French Government, excluding military officers of foreign Powers from the army during the campaign on the Rhine. The Germans of Washington hold their schuetzenfest early in September, and have resolved to devote a portion of the profits to the aid of widows and orphans of such German soldiers as may fall.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The official journal of Vienna announces the suppression of the *concordat* between Austria and Rome, and the Papal Court has been informed of the action of the Austrian Government....The Provisional Diets of Austria meet on the 20th inst.; the Diet of Bohemia, Aug. 27; that of Trieste, Sept. 2; and Reichsrath, Sept. 5.

GENERAL.

The steam-boat *Dan Able*, running between Cairo and Columbus, connecting the Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, was burned to the water's edge on Saturday night. During the progress of the fire the levers of the engines were suspended by ropes to allow the steam to escape through the cylinders, but the ropes were soon burned and the wheels began to revolve, when the burning boat moved several hundred feet up the river. Her steam-pipe bursting, however, she drifted to Wolf Island. Those on board had narrow escapes, but no lives were lost. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

The paper felt manufactory of CRANE BROTHERS, at Westfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $30,000.

During the execution of JOSEPH MYERS, at Shelbyville, Ill., on Friday, for the murder of PLEBESSO CALHOUN, two years ago, a serious riot occurred, which, for a time, seemed threatening. A man named HOLDEN, convicted and sentenced to be hanged with MYERS, for the same murder, received a commutation of his sentence on Thursday, from Gov. PALMER. On Friday, a mob surrounded the jail and demanded MYERS' release. While the execution was in progress, the fence surrounding the scaffold was torn down, and various other acts of violence were committed. The law was, however, executed, and the crowd dispersed, without bloodshed.

Rev. DAVID MITCHELL preached a sermon in the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, on "Papal Infallibility, the War of Nations, Signs of the Times and City Tumults."

A fire early yesterday morning, in the round-house of the Northern Railroad, in Concord, N. H., destroyed about one-third of the building and damaged three locomotives. The loss is about $80,000 and is covered by insurance.

The funeral of Mr. ALEXANDER J. OTOCHA took place yesterday, in Washington. Mr. OTOCHA was a firm friend of SANTA ANNA, and during Mr. POLK'S Administration was frequently employed in negotiations with Mexico, and was instrumental, in a large degree, in negotiating the treaty of Guadolupe Hidalgo.

The races at Long Branch on Saturday were largely attended, about 10,000 persons being present. The first race was won by *Lobelia*, the second by *Enquirer*, and the third by *Helmbold*. In the second race *Lynchburg* stepped into a concealed hole and broke his shoulder-blade.

Our special correspondent in Washington writes that additional troops have been sent into North Carolina, placing at the disposal of Gov. HOLDEN eight companies of artillery and two of infantry. These troops were deemed necessary to the prevention of outbreaks by the President and Secretary of War, acting on the representations of Gov. HOLDEN who, sometime ago, visited Washington and held a long conference with the President. They are distributed throughout the State, and it is expected that their presence will exercise a moral force at the election on Thursday next, which will prevent hostile demonstrations.

An accident occurred on the Susquehanna Division of the Erie Railroad, by which eighteen cars loaded with live-stock were thrown from the track and the greater number of the horses injured. JOHN KELLY, who was in charge of the horses, and a young man living in Watertown, N. Y., were instantly killed. The conductor and engineer assert that a switch was tampered with.

An omission in the Appropriation bill leaves the janitors of post-offices and court-houses unprovided for, and the Secretary of the Treasury holds that under the new law governing expenditures by the Treasury Department no funds can be transferred so as to meet this blunder.

The new Copyright law requiring the transmission of copyrights to the Librarian of Congress, has brought to light a number issued under laws of the Confederate Congress.

A hearing was had in the Massachusetts Supreme Court on Saturday in Boston, in the matter of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, on a petition restraining the Company from issuing bonds under the authority of the State of Connecticut, and asking for the appointment of permanent receivers pending the suit. Counsel on both sides agreed to the proposition, and the Court adjourned until today, when the receivers will probably be appointed.

The English Government, it is said, acting under the recommendation of the Dominion Government, has granted amnesty to all parties connected with the late Red River Rebellion.

The Assistant Treasurer in this City has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell $1,000,000 of gold each Wednesday during this month, and to purchase $1,000,000 bonds on each alternate Thursday during the month, beginning Aug. 4, and $2,000,000 on each alternate Thursday, beginning Aug. 11. The sales for the month will thus amount to $5,000,000 gold, and the purchases to $6,000,000 bonds.

The public debt statement to be issued today will show a considerable reduction of the debt.

The troubles in North Carolina continue, and thirty more citizens of Allamance County were, it is reported, arrested by KIRKE, on Saturday.

At 11 o'clock on Thursday night the mail coach for Corinne was stopped by six armed men, nineteen miles south of Pleasant Valley, Idaho, for the purpose of robbery. The horses were whipped up, however, and the treasure carried was thus saved. About thirty shots were fired after the coach, and a passenger named REYNOLDS was probably fatally wounded, and the driver hit in the arm.

The Press and the Nathan Murder.

There are other assassins in this community besides those who murder men in the dead of night. The newspaper may be made as effective as the knife, the pistol, or the iron bar. When the journalist takes advantage of the protection which writing anonymously gives him to stab at hearts already bleeding from fearful wounds, it would be hard to say in what he is better than the cut-throat, whose implement of trade is the knife instead of the pen. Seldom has an outrage been committed of which all true journalists will be more ashamed than that which a Sunday paper perpetrated yesterday. A reporter from that paper went to Mr. NATHAN'S house on Saturday, and demanded the right to explore the premises. One of the sons of the murdered gentleman very naturally remonstrated against this throwing open of the house to everybody who chose to represent himself as a "gentleman of the Press." Upon that the reporter went away, and in sheer malice wrote two columns to prove that this son committed the murder! Let it be remembered that the house was thrown open freely to the Press all day on Friday, and that on Saturday, when the reporter in question called, the ladies of the family were all at home. Was there ever a more cowardly or more barbarous outrage committed? Had not this family suffered enough already that it should be thus exposed to diabolical torture? What redress the law can give for such an abuse of the freedom of the Press as this we know not, but there surely can be but one opinion about it in the minds of the public.

The belief that the Press is licensed to go where it will at any time—to take every man by the throat and cross-question him by the hour together—is not confined to the man who concocted the wicked story to which we refer. The Police are being attacked for doing their duty, and every man who declines to submit to the bullies of the Press is foully slandered. Every fact which the Police think may lead to the detection of the criminal, they are obliged to give up, or volleys of abuse are leveled at them. Most of our contemporaries would doubtless protest against this new system of terrorism as earnestly as we do, but there are journals which adopt a different view. Superintendent JOURDAN ought now to prohibit all his men from giving any information whatever to the Press. The public want to have the assassin arrested; not to be told of all the measures which are being taken to arrest him. As it is, the murderer has only to read the papers every morning to see so many sign-posts, warning him in what directions he is exposed to danger of discovery. A device more completely calculated to thwart the ends of justice was never invented. Superintendent JOURDAN ought to close his doors against all "interviewers," and refuse to say another word until he has either succeeded or failed in his investigations. The public, as well as our respectable contemporaries, would support him in that step. The family now suffering under a heart-breaking calamity ought to be protected by the Police from the insolence of the chartered banditti of journalism. In these days, when a man is attacked by an assassin, either his character is lied away, or an attempt is made to fasten the guilt of the deed on his family. In the present instance, the sympathies of the people will be deeply stirred in favor of the unhappy family, so frightfully bereaved of its head, and so wantonly assailed by a reckless journalist.

"Free Ships, Free Goods."

It is generally supposed that the past history of European countries shows distinct and consistent principles with reference to the treatment of neutral property by belligerents, but the truth is that the exigencies of a great war will overthrow almost any provisions in international law; and whatever France or Prussia may have declared in the past, their treatment of neutrals, within certain fixed limits, will vary much, according to their interests.

The United States have always been desirous of incorporating into international law the principle, "Free ships, free goods;" but her Courts and her publicists have invariably decided that it is not yet a rule of war. In the middle ages it was not unfrequently the custom to condemn neutral ships for carrying an enemy's goods, on the broad ground that all neutral trade could be declared unlawful by the belligerents. As commerce increased, however, it began to be considered lawful to carry an enemy's goods, and to place neutral goods in an enemy's vessel, subject to a right of search, and to the adjudication by the Courts of such as were proved enemy's property.

Still later, in the eighteenth century, free ships often made free goods, and with this principle followed the by no means necessary converse of "hostile ships, hostile goods." After our Revolution, this country, with other smaller States, strove to make the rule recognized of "free ships, free goods," but Great Britain always thrust every obstacle in the way. Since 1815, the increasing influence of the commercial interest is leading to the general adoption of this humane provision.

Our treaties, moreover, with France, the Netherlands, and Sweden make goods free in neutral ships, but leave neutral goods in enemy's vessels subject to capture. On the other hand, with Prussia, Spain, Russia, Mexico, Brazil, and many other countries, we not only have stipulated for free ships, free goods, but have not declared the right to take neutral goods from enemy's vessels. The relation of this country to the Treaty of Paris is well known. Though not a party to it, we made an effort to become so in the beginning of our civil war, and thus to make universal the principle that free ships shall make goods free when not contraband of war. But this attempt failed through Great Britain and France insisting on grafting on the treaty an explanatory clause, which our Government thought would be prejudicial to their interests as against the rebels. The French declaration of 1854 was an agreement between France and England which became necessary in the opening of the Crimean war, inasmuch as England claimed the right to capture enemy's goods in neutral vessels, and France to capture neutral goods in enemy's vessels. This treaty declared enemy's goods free in neutral vessels, and neutral goods in enemy's vessels; though Great Britain appended a proviso, that her proper belligerent rights were waived temporarily in this agreement.

The principle here declared was reaffirmed in the Treaty of Paris, and has been adopted by nearly all nations except the United States. What the distinction between France accepting the declaration of 1856 or that of 1854, is not clear. Both recognize distinctly the doctrine of "free ships, free goods," unless the latter be contraband of war. Whether the commerce of the United States shall enjoy the benefits of this enlightened provision will depend entirely on the belligerents, as we are not a party to the compact. In fact, in a similar treaty with Spain, this Government distinctly excepted such neutrals as do not acknowledge the principle.

If the new rule, however, be recognized by France in regard to our shipping, we must remember that ships will none the less be exposed to detention and annoying search. The French cruisers, of course, must ascertain whether the alleged neutral vessel is really one; and examine letters and papers with reference to this, and also as to the destination of the cargo. Then the question must also be determined how far the cargo is contraband, and whether it may be bound for an enemy's port. All this will often be vexatious to our merchantmen, and may cause damage to our commerce, but it cannot be avoided until the law of contraband be changed, and neutrals be exempted from annoying search and detention by belligerents. We can only hope that moderation on the one side, and a proper understanding of the law on the other, will prevent all unpleasant collisions.

A New Harbor Defense.

Nothing like the *mitrailleuse*, the terrible new French artillery arm of which we now hear so much, was used in our civil war, and it is generally supposed that no attempt to construct such a weapon has ever been made on this side the Atlantic. Nevertheless, there is now in course of erection on the east side of New York Bay a gun that will throw eight hundred five-ounce balls a distance of two miles in one minute. This gun is circular in shape, and looks like two discs of iron plate some four feet in diameter. On one side is a funnel which conveys the balls through to the proper chamber without cessation of firing or diminution of speed. The muzzle projects upon the periphery of the circular machine, and can be elevated or depressed at pleasure by the trunnion on which it rotates. The machine is so constructed that it may be worked either by manual labor or steam power, and when worked by the latter it will throw shot or shell up to the weight of eight pounds, while only slightly diminishing the number thrown. In either case the shot may be red-hot or cold. Those who have devised and constructed this gun believe it will compare favorably for destructiveness with the *mitrailleuse* or any other similar artillery. It is often remarked that nothing seems to be invented in science or art the advent of which has not been heralded or foreshadowed by great poets or other imaginative writers, and the observation seems quite applicable to the machinery of war. The engines of modern strife appear to be constantly becoming more and more like those described by MILTON as used by the fallen spirits and their conquerors in *Paradise Lost*; and if the progress—if such it can be called—of the next decade equals in this respect that of the last, it would almost seem that the actual instruments of man's bloody encounters must equal, if not surpass, the frightful weapons placed by the poet in the hands of the archangels.

The Tyranny of "Companies."

It was said of bodies corporate, a great many years ago, that they had no souls; and this reason was urged as an argument against extending over them the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. An eminent Judge of the last century, conspicuous as well for the depth of his legal learning as for the testiness of his disposition, defined a corporation as a thing beyond the pale of ordinary responsibilities, because it had neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be lost. At the early day when corporations had thus become proverbially soulless, it must be remembered that there were very few in existence, and that those few were principally municipalities. It was reserved for the nineteenth century to witness the shoals of trading companies which have gradually monopolized many callings, and intensified a spirit of grasping selfishness into a degree of acquisitiveness and extortion that has long since obliterated the lines which marked the limits of honesty.

What is the reason that persons who, in their individual capacity, are "indifferent honest," become, the moment they are aggregated together and lose their individual identity, not only dishonest in the passive sense, but aggressively dishonest? We know the fact to be so. We see evidence of it all around us. The railroad companies which have in their rapacity discovered means to steal land—the one kind of property which the common law declared could not be stolen—are composed of gentlemen neither more inclined or disinclined to larceny than the mass of mankind. They are members of churches, nay, officers of ecclesiastical bodies, and gentlemen who are shocked as often as they hear the history of Ahab's coveting his neighbor's vineyard, and the subsequent arrangement which ended in the transfer of that piece of real property. They acknowledge themselves to be miserable sinners, but they covet no man's vineyard. Yet, when they assemble around the directors' table, they will arrange methods for the transfer of property to their corporation, quite as reprehensible as Ahab's device. Individually they would shrink from oppressing the poor; in their aggregate capacity they will not hesitate to grind their faces most pitilessly. As gentlemen in their own business, they would not sell an article of an inferior description for the price of a superior one; but as directors of a gas company they will dispense the vilest compound, and charge for it the price of the best article. As directors of railroads they systematically cheat every passenger a few cents on his fare, and in every avenue of business into which corporations have extended their operations, we find extortion and fraud. Periodical statements required by law are doctored so as to tell anything but the truth, and a system of management has grown up, which, although at first only intended to cheat the public, has become dangerous to the stockholders.

Special charters conferring valuable privileges are eagerly sought after, and large sums are spent in procuring their passage through the Legislature. The latest fashion in these monopolies is storage companies. Ostensibly they are chartered to afford warehouse facilities to the commerce of New-York, but a clause which authorizes them to lend money on pledge of goods at such rates as may be agreed upon, is the privilege of value. This dispenses with the Usury laws, and while individuals and companies not so empowered are obliged to be content with seven per cent. per annum, these Shylock corporations charge ten or fifteen or twenty-four. The gentlemen who manage these institutions would as individuals deprecate with severity any attempt to class them with pawnbrokers, but as a "company," they do not blush to lend their money at usury, under the protection of a law giving them a monopoly of the business on a large scale. We hope to see some remedy applied to this great evil. In England the limitation of liability in companies has proved disastrous, yet the system has many great advantages. The liability should be limited for the innocent stockholder, but it should be unlimited for reckless and dishonest directors and officers. The Supreme Court in the Second District has lately rendered a decision which cannot but have a favorable effect. The Court held that a company with a large capital, all of which was issued for property, at a valuation largely in excess of its real cost, was a fraud, and the directors and officers were liable as partners to the creditors of the company. Let us have this principle extended still further, and make the directors individually liable to stockholders for the full value of their stock, when it is shown to have been lost by their malfeasance. But above all other agencies for correcting the abuse, that which answers best is for public opinion to hold dishonest directors responsible for their misdeeds. As individuals, they are deterred by public opinion, and if their acts done at the directors' table were subjected to the same rules as those done in their own offices, there would soon be less to complain of. It might not be inappropriate to recommend that gentlemen who give their whole, or the greater part of their time, as directors to corporations, should be paid an adequate compensation. It is generally found that scanty pay is a temptation to wrongdoing, and the rule applies to the management of public companies no less than to other affairs of life.

Mr. Ruskin's New Gospel of Art.

Mr. JOHN RUSKIN, as all the world knows, has lately become Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Oxford. Mr. RUSKIN has for some time been held to be a better authority upon painting than upon political economy, and contemporary judges have by no means kept this comparative estimate of his powers in reserve. Nothing daunted, however, the author of *Modern Painters* has taken occasion in his inaugural lectures at Oxford to affirm his peculiar tenets with considerable emphasis, and to repeat at the same time some of those unpleasant statements that the English people so much dislike to hear. He declares, for example, that his countrymen will never excel in decorative design. Such design is usually produced by people of great natural powers of mind, who have no variety of subjects to employ themselves on, and no oppressive anxieties. The English have too much to do and to think of to attain a high degree of excellence. Nor can they be successful in the highest fields of ideal or theological art—for the reason that ever since the Conquest, if not earlier, there has existed in that people a strange delight in the forms of burlesque "which are connected in some degree with the foulness in evil." And yet, bad as such a tendency is, "you will find," Mr. RUSKIN tells us, "that whenever Englishmen are wholly without this instinct, their genius is comparatively weak and restricted." Now, the first necessity for executing any great work in ideal art, he goes on to explain, is the looking upon all foulness with horror, as a contemptible, though dreadful, enemy; and he adds that we shall easily understand what he means "by comparing the feelings with which DANTE regards any form of obscenity or of base jest, with the temper in which the same things are regarded by SHAKESPEARE." It may be some comfort to the many Anglo-Saxons who will feel outraged by this slur on the immortal bard to learn that Mr. RUSKIN acknowledges English superiority in portraiture, as illustrated by REYNOLDS and GAINSBOROUGH, and confesses that they, (the English,) have a sympathy with the lower animals which is peculiarly their own, but which, although "it has already found some exquisite expression in the works of BEWICK and LANDSEER, is yet quite undeveloped."

In subsequent lectures Mr. RUSKIN proceeds to instruct the ingenious young Britons committed to his charge that there can absolutely be not alone no right art, but no right morality or happiness, in a country the cities of which are built as they are in England. He said as much twenty-two years ago in the "Seven Lamps of Architecture;" he says it again now with increased force and confidence. "You must have," he urges, "lovely cities, crystallized, not coagulated, into form; limited in size and not casting out the scum and scurf of them into an encircling eruption of shame, but girded, each with its sacred pomœrium, and with garlands of gardens full of blossoming trees, and softly guided streams." Mr. RUSKIN anticipates that this will be declared impossible; but, with a fine discrimination, avers that he "has nothing to do with its possibility, but only with its indispensability." But more than this: There must be no iron roofs, and no steam-power—at least, nowhere in sight. Unholy machines of all sorts must be banished from houses and fields. "Agriculture by the hand, and absolute refusal or banishment of unnecessary igneous force are the first conditions of a school of art in any country. And until you do this, be it soon or late, things will continue in that triumphant state to which, for want of finer art, your mechanism has brought them—that, though England is deafened with spinning-wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with digging of fuel, they die of cold; and, though she has sold her soul for gain, they die of hunger." Mr. RUSKIN subsequently lays down a number of propositions, most of which are so far from being objectionable in themselves, as to be obvious truisms; but they are rendered ludicrous by the dogmatic assertion of their necessary co-relation to art. Thus, he insists, the people must be made clean, must live in tasteful houses, and eat wholesome food, before there can be any art school or art taste whatever in the country which they inhabit. No doubt there is truth of a broad and general sort in these assumptions; but their trustworthiness, as practical guides, dissipates into thin air in the light of very common experience. ARISTOTLE taught the Republic under ALEXANDER: TURNER painted the most glorious of English landscapes among a people more wretched than can now be found in London; all manner of lovely works in literature as well as art, ranking among the most perfect in existence, have been produced in evil times and amid the most corrupt society.

The truth is that Mr. RUSKIN has mixed up his Political Economy with his Art Criticism, until neither he nor his readers can tell where one leaves off or the other begins. The consequences of over-population, the entail of real property, and other special and local matters, are associated by him with the development of art in a manner that is often plausible and eloquent, but not always either coherent or rational. He is no wiser in this regard than are our own native philosophers who insist upon imputing to democratic institutions all the beneficent results that have sprung from vast area and sparse population. But Mr. RUSKIN has told us so much in his former works, and even in his present lectures, that if not invariably new, has been not only true but beautifully expressed, and full of healthful morality; so that adverse criticism in his case must always be overbalanced by gratitude. Sharp judges may say of him that he knows not logic, and that he is even at times absurd; but there are few writers of our generation in whom we can sooner overlook weakness in the application of the laws of reasoning, or more easily forgive occasional absurdity.

Boating at Our Colleges.

The race between Oxford and Harvard last year has done much to increase the interest felt here in rowing, especially among college under-graduates. Thus, at the recent University races at Worcester, two new candidates for boating honors appeared, and one of them carried off the Freshman colors. Harvard and Yale have long possessed clubs and navies, and many boating men have been influenced in their choice of colleges quite as much by the rowing as the educational advantages of these institutions. The students of Brown and Amherst have, however, yet to make their mark as scullers. The facilities at Amherst are not very great, and as the rowers have to ride some four miles to reach the water, it is not likely that the students of that college will become unusually engrossed by boating. There are many other colleges where more attention could be given to aquatics if the proper men were found to organize a movement. Columbia College in this City, for instance, had a boat club formerly, and proposed to send a crew to the University races, some nine or ten years ago; but owing to the death of one of the Yale crew, the races were postponed for that year, and the Columbia Club was disbanded.

Rowing is an exercise peculiarly suited to a student, who, if he does not carry it to excess, can add much to his future health and enjoyment by pulling regularly in a boat when the weather permits, or by using a rowing machine in the inclement days of Winter. Not many years ago, some of the students of our colleges were but poor specimens of physical development. There is of late a very decided change in this respect, and at a college commencement now may be seen any number of well-developed young men with bronzed faces and muscular forms. Nor do our college athletes always cultivate their muscles at the expense of their brains, for not a few of those who are noted at the row-lock are equally brilliant in the recitation room or the debating hall. Base-ball has decided claims upon the attention of a large number of our muscular under-graduates, but boating is not likely to fall into neglect in consequence.

It is somewhat noticeable that although Harvard and Yale have turned out many fine amateur oarsmen, neither of these colleges can be said to have a distinctive style of rowing. Just now the Harvard men pull the quick stroke which LORING introduced, and the Yale men, although taking a longer sweep, seem to rely very much on their arms to do the work, not using their legs as much as the Harvards. But all this may be changed with the choice of a new stroke next year. We have good oarsmen enough, but we have not reduced rowing to a science.

It is gradually becoming customary for our University crews to employ some person unconnected with them to "coach" the rowers. Yale had WALTER BROWN this year, Amherst JOHN BLUE. Harvard, however, still resists what seems to it an innovation, although it is the invariable rule at the foreign universities, where the best college oarsmen are found. It is not to be expected that the Captain of a crew, who often rows the stroke oar, can attend strictly to his business and at the same time have an eye on the other men. An outsider, however, can see every one of a six or an eight-oar crew, and with such an assistant the stroke oar can give his undivided attention to the length and swiftness of his stroke, leaving it to the coach to see that the men conform to his movements, and put their full strength into their work. There is one other point which our college oarsmen will do well to consider. There has of late been scarcely any important race between professional boatmen in which there have not been claims of "fouls." So constantly have these occurred that in many races two stake-boats have been provided, and other precautions have been taken, to avoid crowdings or collisions. There has generally been small cause for disputing the decisions of the University races, but this year a foul was claimed and allowed in both the Freshman and University races, and whatever may have been the merits in each case, the Amherst boat in the former race, and the Harvard boat in the latter, were seriously disabled. The task of the referee upon such occasions is by no means a pleasant one, but it is in the worst possible taste to cavil at his decision, whatever reasons there may be for differing from him.

What will happen if the murderer of Mr. NATHAN is arrested? Half a dozen doctors will instantly step forward to prove that he is insane. One will apply an instrument to his head, and another will examine his diaphragm, and a third will make a study of his heart. They will be able to demonstrate by these tests that the assassin cannot possibly be held accountable for his actions. But if, notwithstanding this overwhelming evidence, the man should be found guilty and sentenced to death, a memorial will at once be brought to bear upon the Governor of the State. The assassin will state that Mr. NATHAN once frowned at him in the street, or otherwise provoked his wrath. The Governor upon that will—we can scarcely say at present what he would do. But it is quite certain that the general course of proceedings would be very unfavorable to the deceased.

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The Prussian Press has been very heartily attacking England during the last few days for its neutrality, and threatens it with finding another *Alabama* question on its hands. The French Press is equally bitter, because the English journals have so generally expressed sympathy with Prussia. This is England's old position—to incur the anger of both sides in any quarrel. She manages her foreign relations so as to estrange old friends, and deepen the animosity of old enemies. After the present war is over, perhaps France and Prussia will unite to chastise their "neutral" acquaintance. The English Prime Minister endeavored to make out a good case for the Government on Saturday night. He declared that England's neutrality was not indifference, nor was it selfish isolation. "It is dictated by the necessity of mitigating the evils of war, of confining them within the smallest possible circle, and of retaining the power to intervene at the proper moment." A very pretty policy on paper—but perhaps it may eventually have an effect the very reverse of confining war within a small circles. At present it seems to be far from satisfying the English people.

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Any impartial reader will be apt to conclude that the explanation of the venerable Father STARRS of the dogma of infallibility stands itself somewhat in need of explanation. As a mere question of historical inquiry, it might be interesting to know what the Vicar-General would have his American co-religionists think about the retrospective character of such a dogma. He is reported to have pointed out very clearly the fact that the Church regards the dogma, not as a new one but as old as the Church itself. In their official capacity, in fact, the Popes have always been infallible, and all their canons and constitutions are equally matters of faith. It is to be presumed, then, that American Catholics are, like the rest of the world, to accept as an everlasting truth the statement of LEO X. in his bull *supernae dispositionis*, that "by divine right all clergymen are free from every temporal power, and therefore their consciences are not bound by the laws of their States," as also that to demand payment for the use of capital in the form of interest is, as affirmed by CLEMENT V. and BENEDICT XVI., unjust and sinful, and worthy to be punished as heresy, as also many other startling and antiquated doctrines, too numerous to be detailed.

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The announcement made in a discourse delivered yesterday, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, and elsewhere reported, that NAPOLEON has plunged into war in advocacy of the doctrine of Papal infallibility, would probably make that inscrutable personage indulge in one of his "saturnine" smiles. The further statement, that the present war is waged in the interests of Catholicism, against the Protestant nations of the Continent, is calculated to surprise both the belligerents in an equal degree. The worthy pastor has evidently traveled on the Rhine, and ought to have known that the South German States are among the most Catholic countries in Europe, and no one has pretended that there is any possibility of their siding with France. In the North German Kingdom of Saxony, the royal family is Catholic, and in Prussia itself, as well as in the lately incorporated Provinces of Hanover and the smaller Duchies, the proportion of Catholics is such, that probably one man in every three in the Prussian Army is an adherent of the Romish Church. With such facts before him, we fear that the reverend gentleman's inductions have been somewhat hasty, and that they must be held as furnishing another example of how advisable it is for clergymen to leave the details of political discussion to the newspapers.

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The latest details with reference to the secret treaty combine to prove that our surmise as to the source from which the London *Times* obtained its copy was the correct one. The same astute diplomatist that furnished the English paper with the information, has evidently supplied the Berlin one, quoted in the cable dispatch, with the copy of an official circular, in which the points of the proposed treaty are categorically detailed, and its history concisely sketched. It is quite obvious that Count BISMARCK has obtained, so far, the most powerful claim to have his account of the transaction credited. France has, as yet, only opposed to distinct and unimpeachable evidence of the existence of the treaty, vague and general denials as to her approval of it, and has attempted no thorough and detailed explanation of the negotiation such as the Prussian account challenges and the world has a right to expect.

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A protracted strike of the Philadelphia coal miners has at length been brought to a close. It would be hard to say whether the contest has been more costly to employers or to workmen; it is certain that its immediate results bear a very slender proportion to the hardship and loss incident to bringing them about. For the sake of the men themselves, it is to be regretted that a provision so obnoxious as what is called the "equalization clause" should still remain a distinctive feature of the rules of their society. A custom like this, which enforces a discount on the earnings of those who are able to make the best wages, and thereby aims at reducing a class of men to a level of depressed mediocrity, is not unknown to the constitution of many other trades-unions, but it is none the less to be regretted that so obvious a result of the tyranny of the majority should be patiently submitted to by any section of men whatever. The moral and social nobility of labor becomes imperiled when any such premium is placed on incapacity or indolence.

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The rival weapons of the French and Prussian armies have as yet had no very conclusive test. A few days ago it was announced that the superiority of the needle-gun had been amply demonstrated. In this morning's telegrams will be found a statement no less circumstantial that the Chassepot is the more effective arm. In this account we have the advantage of details which go to show that in the skirmish of Tuesday last the French rifle killed at a distance of 800 metres, or 820 yards, while the Prussian fell about 100 metres, or 102 yards, short of that. It is needless to point out that very important results, both in regard to the absolute effectiveness and the individual confidence of the respective armies, hinge upon the still debated question.

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The war between Prussia and France has proved a severe blow to trade in petroleum, which had grown to be one of the most important branches of our foreign commerce. Germany afforded us the best market for our product, and it was chiefly in German ships that the oil was transported. The war has caused most of the German ships to withdraw from the trade, rather than subject themselves to the danger of capture. The result, of course, is that the petroleum traffic with Germany must be almost entirely suspended so long as the war continues.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Last Sermon for the Season.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached his last sermon for the Summer, at Plymouth Church, last evening. His discourse was on the government of God. Its beauty and general attractiveness were painted by him in glowing colors. He said that the mistake commonly made by anti-Christians was that they mistook the church machinery for religion. Religion did not mean, he maintained, merely the abandonment of what are usually termed the pleasures of the world. It, when rightly understood, implied an entrance into a state of enjoyment higher and more intense than anything to be derived from the passions.

WASHINGTON.

Effect of the Attorney-General's Construction of the Act Relating to Unexpended Balances—The North Carolina Difficulties—Alaska Fur Contracts—A Legislative Omission—The Cotton Crop.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The construction given by Attorney-General Akerman to the new law requiring unexpended balances to be turned into the Treasury, is creating even more trouble than was at first feared. The construction of Mr. Akerman has evidently given it a much wider application than its framers contemplated. The object was to prevent such payments as were made by Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, when the pay of the navy was increased one-third by a simple order, and by which large extra services had been paid for by several departments out of appropriations made for other purposes. But under the recent decision, retired officers and those awaiting orders in the army or navy, cannot be paid. The drawbacks of internal revenue or customs, unsettled prior to July 1, of this year, are in the same condition. The War Department finds itself in great embarrassment, as all pending settlements for transportation of military stores and troops are suspended. This affects the Western lines of railroads and steam-boats, and companies transporting supplies on the Plains. A very large number of contracts for supplies furnished to the different departments, which have been filled and the papers for the settlement of which are nearly ready, are also affected. The matter has already seriously deranged all branches of public business.

THE TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Additional troops have been sent to North Carolina, and Gov. Holden has ten companies of regulars at his disposal, eight of them being artillery and two infantry, and all of them armed with Springfield breech-loading rifles. Before any troops were ordered to the State, Gov. Holden came quietly to Washington, and in a long conference with the President and Secretary of War, fully explained the situation as he viewed it. Both these officers regarded it as essential that troops should be immediately dispatched to prevent outbreaks, if possible, by the moral effect of their presence, or in case of actual trouble, to be at hand to respond to requests for aid from the civil authorities. All the reports are to the effect that the officers of these troops warmly indorse the course of Gov. Holden, and will go as far in rendering aid as they possibly can, in accordance with law. The elections take place on Thursday, and as these regular troops have been as widely distributed as their strength will allow, it is now hoped that the elections will pass without serious difficulties.

THE ALASKA FUR CONTRACT.

The giving of the fur seal contract to the Alaska Commercial Company is in accordance with the intent of Congress in passing the bill. The act required the payment of $50,000 rental per year, and $2 tax on each skin taken. The Company's contract exceeds this by $5,000 rental and sixty-two cents for each skin, of which they are allowed to get 100,000 per year. They also agree to give fifty cents per gallon for all oil obtained, of which they may perhaps take 50,000 gallons. They also agree to make certain donations, and to furnish certain supplies to natives. The Company is a very strong one, consisting of fifteen or sixteen gentlemen, with Gen. John H. Miller, formerly Collector of the Port of San Francisco, as President. They have quite a fleet of vessels, and are doing considerable business in salmon fishery. They got the contract at too late a period for doing much in fur seals this year.

AN OMISSION IN THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

By an oversight, the last Appropriation bill contained no provision for the payment of the salaries of the janitors at any of the Post-offices or Court-houses, and the Secretary of the Treasury has sent out a notice of this fact. Inquiry was made from several quarters whether these persons could not be paid from some other appropriation, but the Secretary replied that under the new law he could not transfer funds in any case. So, hereafter, Postmasters and Judges will have to do their own sweeping and build their own fires till Congress can remedy their troubles next Winter.

COPYRIGHTS.

The new Copyright law requires that all copyrights now on file in District Court offices shall be transmitted to the Librarian of Congress. These are now coming in to Spofford, and among them are some issued under the laws of the Confederate Congress.

THE COTTON CROP.

Information from a trustworthy source in South Carolina represents that the cotton crop in the interior of the State is somewhat backward, but elsewhere, along the coast line of States, it is unusually good. The arrival of bales for the last fortnight, at most of the important points through the South, is greater than for the same period last year. It is thought that the aggregate yield for the season will not be less than 3,500,000 bales.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FUNERAL OF MR. OTOCHA.

The funeral of Mr. Alexander J. Otocha, who died twelve miles from Washington on Friday, took place in this city today. He was aged sixty-five years. During the war between the United States and Mexico he twice visited the latter country at the instance of our Government. Being the firm friend of Santa Anna, President Polk employed him on secret service, by which he was instrumental in negotiating the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

Several members of the Board heretofore appointed to inquire into the best means for improving the revenue marine are now in Washington on that business, which has particular reference to the building of revenue cutters, to take the place of those which have become unseaworthy. The Secretary of the Treasury, before he left Washington for Massachusetts, approved the plan of improvement. As numerous applications have been made for entry into the revenue service, it may be interesting to know that candidates are subject to a rigid examination in navigation, seamanship, the revenue laws and gunnery.

THE ST. THOMAS PURCHASE.

During the closing hour of the Senate, on the 15th inst., after the announcement of the declaration of war in Europe, Senator Nye introduced the following resolution, which, however, was not read:

> *Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into and report to the Senate the conditions and terms of the negotiations heretofore entered upon by the President of the United States with the Government of Denmark touching the Island of St. Thomas.

It is known that the Committee on Foreign Relations never reported upon the subject of this treaty. Hence there never was a vote upon it in the Senate. It is Senator Nye's intention to call up this resolution at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

Letters have been received here with reference to the heretofore reported massacre of Jews in Roumania, in which it is stated that article 21 of the new Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience to all. Four hundred thousand Jews have in Roumania 176 synagogues; 45,152 Catholics have 63 churches; 28,903 Protestants have 12 houses of worship; 8,178 Armenians, (Gregorians,) 11 churches, &c. If a religious persecution existed the Jews would not be allowed to have synagogues, or to worship in the manner prescribed by their religion, and the prosecutions of malefactors would be extended to the honest portion of this Jewish population.

COLLECTION OF THE TAX IN THE SOUTH.

Boards of Commissioners were appointed for the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, and proceedings have been had in each of these States for the collection of its quota of the direct tax—in all $20,000,000. All compulsory proceedings have, however, been suspended since Aug. 6, 1866, in pursuance of an order of the Secretary of the Treasury of that date. He subsequently directed that the records and papers of all of the Commissioners, except those of South Carolina, should be transmitted to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Of all these Boards only two Commissioners belonging to the Board for South Carolina now hold office, and these remaining Commissioners are occupied only in the management of the lands acquired by the Government in that State. The books and papers transmitted by the Commissioners, except those of South Carolina, betray a lack of system, but disclose their proceedings with sufficient clearness to enable the Commissioner to resume the collection of the tax. From this remark must be excepted the records of the Commissioners for Texas, which are "lamentably imperfect." The Commissioners for Alabama had completed a list of the lands in that State, but had made no assessments. Those for Florida report that they had made assessments in only four counties, and it appears that in several other States the assessments have not been extended throughout the State. The officers of the internal revenue in Virginia, Tennessee and Florida have been instructed to make complete descriptive lists of lands held in those States, with their values, and have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to take charge of them and collect both rents in arrears and rents accruing. This work is in progress. That the balances due not only from the States lately in insurrection, but from the Northern States, which are in arrears, should be exacted, appears to be a matter of constitutional obligation. Charles P. James, counsellor at law, who has these cases in charge, says: "In the case of Loughborough *vs.* Blake, (5 Wheat., 323,) the Supreme Court of the United States stated the law on this question in very positive terms: 'If a direct tax be levied at all, it must be laid on every State, conformably to the rule provided in the Constitution. Congress has clearly no power to exempt any State from its due share of the burden.'"

THE GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The Assistant United States Treasurer at New York has been instructed to sell one million of gold on each successive Wednesday during the month of August, and to purchase one million bonds on each alternate Thursday during the month, commencing Aug. 4, and two millions on each alternate Thursdays, commencing Aug. 11. The sales of gold during the month will thus amount to five millions, and the amount of bonds purchased will be six millions.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement to-morrow will show a considerable reduction of the debt.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution at Shelbyville, Ill.—Indignation Against Gov. Palmer—Attempt to Rescue the Culprit—A Disgraceful Scene—Parading the Body About the Town.

The Chicago papers, especially the Chicago *Times*, of the 30th, give full particulars of the execution of Joseph Meyers at Shelbyville, Ill., on the 29th ult.:

"On the 12th of April, 1868, Plassibo Calhoun, an old man upward of sixty years of age, was shot dead in front of his own dwelling, at the village of Beck's Creek, situated in the southwestern portion of Shelby County, Ill. The portion of the county in which the murder was committed had been, for a long time previous, infested with a gang of timber thieves, whose depredations had been carried on with an impunity that called at length for some prompt action in the matter. Accordingly, several of the victimized parties concluded to hire Calhoun as an agent, he to live upon the property where most of the thieving had been perpetrated and to use his utmost endeavors to prevent further predatory raids. The old man accepted the mission, and according to all accounts fulfilled the same so faithfully that it became a matter of necessity for the desperadoes to rid themselves forever of his obnoxious presence. Knowing well that he was fully as savage a character as any of those who were conspiring against him, the scoundrels planned their crime with a view to their safety from injury at the time, although their actions were as stupid, as far as any outlook for future preservation was concerned, as the deeds of ignorant and low-bred criminals always are. They took good care not to run the risk of any harm from their victim, but in so doing were careless enough to afford plenty of clews for subsequent detection.

THE MURDER.

On the morning named, Calhoun saw from his dwelling that his blacksmith-shop, situated a few yards from the house, had been fired by some unknown parties. Hastening out to check the conflagration, he had passed but a short distance from the door, when he was fired on by several men, who were concealed behind adjacent trees and stumps. Two bullets took effect in his body, one striking him in the thigh, and the other in the lower portion of the abdomen. "Lord God damn you," shrieked the victim; "you have shot me dead," and then, staggering a few steps, he fell upon his face and expired. The coroner was summoned, a jury impaneled, and the customary inquest was held, but nothing definite was established. Some of the neighbors testified that they had heard six shots fired, and one man said that shortly afterward he had met a squad of men skulking through the woods, some of them carrying guns, and that was all. The usual unsatisfactory verdict was rendered, and the matter bade fair to be speedily forgotten. Nearly two years had rolled away, when certain residents of Shelby County began to let drop a word here and there, until finally suspicion was enabled to point directly to one or more of the guilty parties, and at last the Board of Supervisors issued a notice offering $500 each for the arrest and conviction of Hubbard Holder, William Grass and Samuel Moore. Philip Grass, the father of William and Joseph Meyers had been arrested just before the offer of the reward was promulgated. Young Grass and Holder were captured in Missouri a few days afterward, and Young Moore gave himself up, offering to turn State's evidence. His offer was accepted, and on the 22d of June last the trial commenced at Shelbyville. Young Moore stated that Philip Grass and Meyers had furnished the party, which numbered nearly a dozen ruffians, all told, with whisky, powder and ball, the day before the murder; that the shop was fired the night before, simply to entice Calhoun out to be killed; that a rain came up, and, as they thought, put the fire out, the party departing and returning for the second attempt in the morning just after daybreak; that they found the shop still smoking and sent a boy to tell Calhoun that his property was being destroyed; that the latter came rushing out of the house, when he was shot at by Meyers and Holder. The witness averred that Holder shot three times with a carbine, and Meyers once with a rifle, each of them standing about 100 yards away, and that Calhoun fell and gave utterance to the exclamation mentioned; that besides the men already noticed, James Bunch, Wesley and Warren Bland, and John Brown were with the crowd. The latter individual was at once arrested and is now awaiting trial. Besides the evidence of young Moore, considerable other testimony, all of a corroborating nature, was given. Elvira Brazer stated that she was an aunt of Holder's wife, and had heard him say that he must leave the country, as he had often killed men in Kentucky, and had lately helped to murder one in Shelby. The jury were out all night, and returned at 10 o'clock in the morning, with a verdict sentencing Hubbard Holder and Joseph Meyers to death, Philip Grass to the Penitentiary for life, and his son William to the same institution for twenty years. The applications for a new trial having failed, the last two named criminals were at once removed to Joliet, and preparations were instituted for the execution of Holder and Meyers, the formal sentencing of the latter taking place on the 7th inst., the date of the hanging being fixed on the 29th.

REPENTANCE AND BAPTISM.

Finding that all hopes of escape were entirely useless, the convicted men turned their attention to religious matters. Rev. Wm. H. Steadman, the Baptist clergyman of the city, became a regular visitor at their cell, and, about two weeks ago, succeeded in extracting a confession from each of them. Meyers, who seemed to be sincere in his repentance, made what appeared to be a clean breast. His story was very nearly identical with the main body of the testimony submitted at the trial, although there were a few minor exceptions. He stated that he alone fired the fatal shots; that there were two bullets in his gun; and that Holder discharged his carbine into the air. Meyers further stated that he was afraid of Calhoun's attempting his life, and that he considered his act one of pure self-defence, as the murdered man had threatened to kill him and a half-dozen others if he got a chance. He said that when Calhoun fell the latter's little daughter screamed for her mother, telling her to "come out quick," that "papa was killed," and that the wife shouted back that she "did not care if the s— of a b— was dead." Holder corroborated the most of Meyers' story, adding that a man named Moses Spurgin was the ring leader in the assassination. He also stated that all stories in regard to his having said that he had shot several men in Kentucky were false. He expressed his faith in Christ, but was not so zealous as Meyers, the latter commending his family to a Christian life. Holder, previous to his confession, had denied having seen Calhoun for over a month before the murder. As the fatal day drew near, the doomed men seemed to grow anxious concerning their future welfare. This feeling was evidently a genuine one on the part of Meyers, but there are suspicions that Holder assumed a greater portion of his, he evidently being a trifle jealous at the interest manifested in his more religious confederate. Meyers, about ten days before the execution, expressed a wish to be baptized by immersion. The Sheriff at once gave his permission, and the prisoner was taken under a strong guard to the river and submerged, Rev. Mr. Steadman officiating. This made such an impression upon Holder that he desired to have the same rite performed in his case, and accordingly, on Tuesday last, he was also taken out and baptized, nearly 2,500 people witnessing the ceremony. In a few days after the ceremony a strong effort was made to induce Gov. Palmer to commute the sentence of the culprits to imprisonment for life. On Thursday evening last a dispatch was received at the prison stating that Holder's sentence had been commuted.

THE FEELING AGAINST HOLDER.

There was a strong feeling in Shelbyville and adjacent towns against this particular criminal, and the Sheriff was afraid lest attempts at lynching might be made if the news of the affair should be noised abroad. Strict secrecy was consequently enjoined upon the few who were aware of the commuting, and it was, moreover, determined to start the convict for Joliet at dead of night. The train was to leave at about 2 o'clock in the morning. No word was given to the reprieved man until after midnight of the change that had occurred in his case. Shortly after 12 o'clock, the Sheriff went into the corridor, without a light, and stretched himself upon his bed, as had been his usual custom for months past. But the prisoners, knowing well that efforts were being made to save them from the rope, had not fallen asleep, but were waiting longingly for the appearance of their keeper to learn if he had any tidings of their fate. Holder, the uneasiest of the pair, could not keep silent, but called out to the Sheriff:

"I reckon," said the criminal, "that you have heard something, Sir?"

"I have," was the reply. The men sprang to their feet and rushed up to the breathing-holes in the heavy iron door. "For God's sake tell us," implored Holder. "Is it to live or die?" "You are to be parted," is the slow response. "One goes to Joliet for life and the other hangs."

Not a sound came from the cage for several minutes, save the long pantings of the imprisoned murderers, each dreading to ask the final question, each hoping, with the fondness of the last hope for life, that he might be the one that was to be saved for the lingering death of the penitentiary. At last Meyers, struggling with his throat, asks, clearly and distinctly, "Well, which is it?" and then came the terrible answer, "You have got to die." "I am glad that it isn't Hub," was the prompt reply. "I killed Calhoun, and I am ready to go to my God." Shelbyville awoke in the morning to find that it had been robbed of a victim. Little knots of men congregated at the corners, and earnest, excited and ofttimes angry conversations ensued. It was admitted by all that the greater scoundrel had been the recipient of clemency, and that the dupe of the sharper knaves had been left behind to die. Some swore vengeance on the attorneys who aided in procuring the reprieve; others vowed that while both deserved hanging, one should not be allowed to suffer the penalty alone; and all declared that the inclosure should come down, in order that everybody might have a fair sight of the disgusting spectacle. And so the day wore on. The condemned man was gazed upon by a string of gaping, prurient visitors, who filed past his cell. Some of his female acquaintances and relatives sat weeping outside the jail, afraid to pass inside.

SPEECH OF THE CONDEMNED MAN.

An immense crowd had collected from the surrounding towns during the night, and as the morning wore along it was considerably augmented. The excitement was very great, and threats of vengeance against the friends of Holder and the Governor were freely made. A lull was finally created by the request of Meyers to address the crowd. On receiving permission from the Sheriff he knelt by the grated window, with his wife and children beside him, and made a few rambling and disconnected remarks. His words were in effect that he had been a miserable sinner, that he had been reared in the backwoods, and was allowed to grow up without any knowledge of God or of men, but that he hoped as the breath left his wicked body that he might be allowed to meet his departed friends and relatives in another and a better world. The Sheriff had always been kind toward him, and he trusted that the Almighty would reward him accordingly. The coffin was then brought to the building and placed near the foot of the scaffold, and just before noon came the last terrible parting with his wife and darling little ones. The crowd outside could be numbered by thousands.

A few well-meaning men deemed it necessary that the crowd should be appeased, and accordingly a county preacher mounted a chair and made an earnest appeal to the surging multitude. He declared that he had just conversed with the condemned, and had been informed by him that he preferred death by strangulation to life in the Penitentiary. He closed by imploring the assemblage to remain quiet and allow the law to take its course.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE—THE LAST SCENE.

The speaker had no sooner concluded his remarks than there was a sudden swaying of the crowd to make room for the passage of an old man, who jumped wildly upon a curb-stone and called upon his friends to make an attack upon the prison. He then led the angry multitude to the door of the prison, but finding that it was strongly guarded, moved back, and was soon lost to view. One o'clock at length arrived, and Meyers was conducted to the gallows. He mounted the steps with a firm step, and sat down upon the trap without moving a muscle. With his gaze directed towards a bright spot in the heavens, he stood up and spoke as follows:

"I am ready to meet my Creator in the face. I feel that I am going to a better home than this, and that all my sins are forgiven. I want to say to my friends that they must prepare to meet me, I hope, in heaven. I want my name honored among my brethren, sisters and friends. I want Brother Ben. Mahon to preach at my grave, and Brother Corby to preach my funeral service at Beck's Creek."

The rope was then adjusted around his neck, and the black cap drawn over his face. The Sheriff on the top stair of the frame-work grasps a long lever. "May God have mercy upon my soul," murmured a voice from the solitary figure upon the platform, and at 12:20 o'clock there was a sharp scraping of heels along the fallen drop, the rope became suddenly straight, and in a few minutes all was quiet.

A REVOLTING SPECTACLE.

All this time the people without were howling with rage at being baffled of the sight of the ghastly work, and at last they rushed upon the guards, who were forced to move one side. Boards were dragged from the corners of the pen, and those within the inclosure beat a hurried retreat. The pulse and heart of the murderer were then examined, and life being pronounced extinct, the body was cut down and placed in the coffin just as the maddened crowd had torn away portions of the pen and swarmed inside. Mr. Cochran, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, was the only man who could govern the assemblage in the least, and even he was only partially successful. They crowded around the coffin, and jested over the distorted features of its inmate, and, flocking upon the scaffold, chopped the rope into inch-pieces, carrying away the hempen trophy as reminders of the occasion, while many of them hung around the gallows and amused themselves for hours in testing the workings of the lever-bolt and drop. Thousands pressed around the square outside and clamored defiantly for a sight of the corpse, and at last it was shouldered by six stalwart men, who were protected by the armed guards, and carried up and down the streets, to be gazed at by men, women and children. The whole scene was one of the most revolting that has ever been witnessed in the West. The coffin was finally taken to the outskirts of the town, hundreds still stringing along behind it, the crowd not quieted until it was placed in a wagon and driven rapidly away, to be turned over to the relatives of the deceased.

The Mississippi Bars—A Pet Project That Doesn't Work.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 28.

For the past three years our commerce has been suffering from an insufficient depth of water at the mouth of the river. We have seen at one time $5,000,000 worth of merchandise detained for days on South-west Pass bar, and large vessels wholly prevented from coming to this port. During that time Congress has appropriated $400,000 for the work of dredging. What has been done with the money? The *Essayons* has been working spasmodically on Pass-a-l'Outre bar, and notwithstanding all the promises made, the fact still remains that there is not a single inch more water on that bar than when this vessel commenced work. South-west Pass has not been touched, and yet nearly all our commerce seeks an inlet and outlet through that channel. After so long an experiment we are forced to the conclusion that the *Essayons* is a total failure; and we are furthermore fully warranted in asserting that she is defective, not only in construction, but that the principle upon which she works will never give us the desired relief. Let engineers prate as much as they may, and dwell upon scientific theories forever, yet the mercantile community of New-Orleans and of the West are already well satisfied that this "pet project" is a great humbug, and that as long as it is foisted upon the Government the bars will remain just as they are today. Our commerce is receiving heavy blows every day that the bars remain in their present condition, and we cannot afford to sit down and wait till these over-confident officials have experimented away one or two million dollars. We have a right to expect immediate results, and we have already been too patient under the numerous failures of the *Essayons*. Promises without end have been made but never fulfilled. Success is always ahead, but is never reached. We see the Government appropriations going, but the bars do not diminish one single inch. Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars were expended to build this "wonderful dredge boat," (by some Government favorite, it is to be supposed,) and $100,000 per annum to operate it, and yet she has not removed a wheelbarrow load of mud from the bar. These are facts, and they are facts of great moment to this city, and to the whole West. We present them not as our own views, but as those of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the whole mercantile community that have considered the subject. It is well known that any work on the bar must be continuous. The waters are depositing sediment night and day, and this sediment must be instantly removed. An annual expenditure of $300,000 represents, at six per cent. interest, a capital of $5,000,000. This latter sum will be ample to construct the proposed canal, which would afford immediate and permanent relief by flanking the bars. The commerce of the great river is of sufficient importance to command the expenditure of twice $5,000,000, if a permanent channel can be thereby obtained. The second commercial city on the continent is surely entitled to a sufficient share of the public funds to remove or flank the bars, and a sufficient number of people are interested in the matter to carry the appropriation through Congress.

Affairs in Boston—Attempted Swindle—Munificent Reward—The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Troubles—A Military Difficulty, &c.

From the Boston Traveller, July 30.

A few weeks since, a lady, residing in a manufacturing town ten miles from Boston, had $700, which she placed in the hands of a friend, instead of in the bank, upon whom she intended to draw whenever she was in want of funds, she having taken his memorandum check as a receipt, and which she soon after lost. The loss was duly reported at Police Head-quarters, all parties knowing to the circumstance keeping their own counsel. In a few days after this the memorandum check was presented to the custodian of the funds by a young man for the sum of $100, which he said he wanted immediately to pay as the premium upon a policy of life insurance which was due at the time. But the gentleman did not pay over the $100, having his suspicions that the young man had wrongfully obtained the check. The young man pretended to be quite surprised, if not set back, or indignant, at the refusal to pay; and finally concluded that the paper was of no use to him, and he decided to find the owner of it and endeavor to "raise the wind" in that way. He experienced no trouble in finding the lady, and visiting her residence he informed her that, after a good deal of trouble and expense he had found the reputed owner of the check, and presented her with the missing paper and a claim for $14. The lady took the check and handed the young man a dollar bill, remarking that that sum was sufficient to reimburse him for his trip to and from Boston.

In the Supreme Judicial Court, this morning, Judge Gray on the bench, the matter pertaining to the injunction against the Directors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Corporation was brought up, according to previous arrangement, and upon the question of appointment of a receiver, agreeable to the prayer of Mathew Bolles & Co. and others. There were present quite a large number of lawyers and persons immediately interested in the proceedings.

After some delay, and a considerable discussion and conference, upon points affecting the interests of all parties, the following named gentlemen were mutually agreed upon as receivers: James W. Converse, Otis Norcross, Thomas W. Pierce, George Oliphant, and George M. Bartholomew, of New-York. These gentlemen were announced as acceptable to all parties concerned, when Judge Abbott stated that it was the desire that the road be operated in the interests of all parties, and observed that the mortgage to the Norwich and Worcester Road, due in August, was one of the immediate demands upon the Company, the payment or arrangement of which must be made, and that it was desirable to liquidate the demand. The question raised by the Court whether it was expected that the receivers were to operate the road, was discussed, and Judge Abbott stated that there was a precedent for such a case in other States.

The Court of Inquiry ordered by Adjutant-Gen. Cunningham, to investigate the trouble in Company K, Lincoln Guard, Capt. Cummings, convened last evening at Boylston Hall, and consisted of Lieut.-Col. Freeman, of the cavalry; Capt. A. C. Wellington, of the First Battalion, Adjutant N. A. Appollonio, of the Second Battery. It appears in this case that after the company had voted to request Lieut. Faulkner to resign, and sent him a paper to that effect with over thirty signatures, he preferred a charge against seven of them, which Capt. Cummings refused to approve. Lieut. Faulkner handed this complaint to Col. Johnston, who sent it to the State House. As received from Col. Johnston, it charged the men with "mutinous conduct," and on such a charge, the Adjutant-General had no alternative but to discharge the men. Subsequently Gen. Cunningham learned, from a special regimental order of July 21, that the men were discharged "for signing a paper asking a commissioned officer to resign." The General at once sent out an order countermanding their discharge, not considering "signing a paper" of that kind as being mutinous, and also ordered a Court of Inquiry to see if there was any just cause for the discharge of the men. We do not know what statements were made to Col. Johnston by Lieut. Faulkner, but we reiterate the claim that some change should be made in the Militia law to prevent peremptory discharges of men on the representations of a subaltern officer, made against the wishes of the other officers and of the company. Gen. Cunningham is not at all to blame in this matter. He could not go behind the record presented by the Colonel, and on learning the details he ordered the Court of Inquiry.

The result of the Court of Inquiry will not transpire till Monday or Tuesday.

The Latest Tragedy in Georgia—Particulars of the Murder of Colored Representative Claiborne.

The recent murder of colored Representative M. Claiborne by Moses H. Bentley, another colored man, at Atlanta, Ga., is thus described by the *New Era* of that city: At about three minutes to ten o'clock, when both Houses were about to commence the labors of the day, three pistol shots were fired in rapid succession, and a cap was heard to snap, denoting that a fourth attempt had been made to fire. On rushing into the lobby, a colored man was seen about half way down the stairs leading up from Marietta-street. This was M. Claiborne, one of the members from Brooks County. It was obvious that he was dying; he never spoke after he fell; he was shot through the heart. His assassin was Bentley, the colored messenger of the House. Bentley, as messenger of the House, had under his charge and control the pages, and recently discharged one of them, a colored boy named Alonzo, who was a ward of negro Senator Wallace. This discharge created a good deal of excitement and indignation among the colored members generally, who asserted that the boy had been discharged without cause, and Wallace expostulated and finally quareled with Bentley, the result of which was the arrest of Wallace for using opprobrious language. This was answered by Wallace by a plea of privilege, and this question was decided yesterday morning by Judge Pittman, who discharged Wallace. We heard it asserted that Bentley wore his pistol in case of a collision with Wallace. Claiborne, going into the House this morning, went to one of the pages and asked for his letters. Bentley stepped up and made some remark, when Claiborne said, "I don't want you to speak to me, you ——; I don't want anything to do with you." Bentley replied, he would see him outside about that. Claiborne stepped into the lobby and walked toward the Senate Chamber with a friend, Bentley following him. It is said that Bentley called him to take that back, and that when he refused the shooting commenced. The first shot missed Claiborne, passed through the door of the President's lobby, struck the wall about two feet from the door, leading from the lobby to the Senate, glanced to the wall at the end of the lobby, and finally rebounded some six feet. The second shot found its way into poor Claiborne's heart. The third missed and went through the door of the office of Public Works. A fourth time the trigger was pulled, but it missed fire. The wounded man went steadily down the steps for a short distance, but fell on his back about half way down; he never spoke again.

The excitement which followed was most intense and had not ceased when the Legislature adjourned. At the time the shooting took place the members in the House rose and scattered in every direction, and in the Senate the excitement was scarcely less, and it was not until nearly half an hour after the regular time that the Senate was called to order. The murderer, after committing the deed, walked calmly into the House and went to his desk, holding his pistol in his hand. Mr. Fitzpatrick requested him to give up the weapon and he did so, and waited until Lieut. Queen, of the City Police, came and took him into custody. Coroner Kyle held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict that deceased was shot through both lungs and heart by a ball from a pistol discharged by Moses Bentley.

Horrible Outrage on a Child—Attempt to Lynch a Prisoner.

From the Baltimore American, July 30.

On Thursday night last, a German named John Schmidt entered the lager-beer saloon of Michael Schilling, No. 72 Pennsylvania-avenue, and called for a glass of "pop." He was waited upon by Mrs. Schilling, who, after handing the beverage to Schmidt, passed to the front door, leaving in the room her little daughter Kate, not yet five years of age. Mrs. Schilling remained at the door a few moments, and, upon returning to the bar-room, discovered that the child and Schmidt were missing. Upon going into the yard she found the child in tears, and followed by the fiend, Schmidt. With a mother's acuteness, Mrs. Schilling immediately comprehended the situation of affairs, and upon examining the child discovered that she had been inhumanly outraged by the more than brutal Schmidt. The latter party, finding that his guilt was discovered, hastily retreated from the house, but was arrested shortly afterward by Sergt. Cadwallader, and locked up in the Western Station-house. Yesterday morning the accused was arraigned before Justice Metzel, and it being known that the examination would take place, fully one hundred Germans assembled in and about the office of the Magistrate, and from their excited conversation it was evident that they intended mischief to the accused should he by chance escape being declared guilty of the crime alleged against him. Justice Metzel, however, after hearing the testimony of Mrs. Schilling, and the declaration of the child that Schmidt was the man, and who was pointed out by the child from among the throng that crowded the office of the Justice, promptly committed the accused to jail for the action of the Grand Jury, and peremptorily refused bail for him, notwithstanding several thousands of dollars could have been obtained from persons friendly to the prisoner. After the Magistrate had concluded the case a movement was made by the excited Germans toward the prisoner with intent to hang him to the limb of a tree standing in front of the Magistrate's office. A rope had been procured while the hearing was in progress, and as the prisoner stepped upon the sidewalk a rush was made for him, and it was with difficulty that he could be kept out of the hands of the infuriated crowd by Sergt. Spangler and Officer Longe. The Sergeant finding that the Germans were bent upon mischief to the prisoner, ordered them to desist from any unlawful proceedings, and assured them that full justice would be meted out by the law to the craven wretch then in custody. The crowd, however, was not content to wait for the slow mandate of the Court, and a second attempt was made to wrest the prisoner from the grasp of the officers. The latter finding that the Germans were resolved to take the law into their hands, again admonished them to desist from their proceedings, and as a final argument declared that they would shoot the first man that laid hands upon the prisoner. This threat had the desired effect, and no further trouble was had. The crowd, however, followed the officers and the beastly Schmidt from the office of Justice Metzel, on Biddle-street, to the Western Station-house, and hurled at the prisoner a storm of maledictions. Schmidt is about twenty-five years of age, and while locked up in the Station-house acknowledged the crime which he had committed, and attempted to palliate his offense through the plea of being drunk at the time he perpetrated the outrage.

THE FISHING-BANKS.

A Quiet Sunday With Hook and Line—Baiting Porgies, Blue-fish and Sea Bass—Retributive Justice—A Nondescript Captured.

Of all the multitudinous ways in which New-Yorkers contrive to pass away the Sunday in this hot weather, there is none so rational, and at the same time so pleasant and profitable, as taking a trip to the Fishing-Banks. Going to church might, perhaps, be more rational if it were only possible to make people believe it, but when all the eloquent pastors set the example of going on a fishing excursion in the Adirondacks, or some other region, during the Summer months, and either close their church doors altogether or hire a third-rate preacher to do the Sunday oratory, they can't blame their parishoners if they become a trifle demoralized on the question of Sabbath sanctity and indulge in a little lay fishing now and then on the Lord's day. Fishing, indeed, it may be fairly maintained, is akin to piety; it conduces to meditation and repose; it begets a quiet and contemplative turn of mind, and is altogether moral in its bearings and results. It was doubtless something more than an accident that the majority of the Apostles were selected from the ranks of fishermen, and it is a historical fact that many of the greatest and best men who have lived since the Apostles have found their favorite pastime in piscatorial excursions. Daniel Webster, as is well known, was passionately fond of it, and it often proved of essential service to him in his mental lucubrations. One of the finest passages in that master-piece of eloquence—the oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument—was suggested to his mind by the capture of a seabass. It is the words of welcome extended to Lafayette, who was present at the delivery of the oration. A few days previous, as one of his friends relates, the orator was fishing in Plymouth Bay, and pondering on what he should say to the distinguished French patriot, who was then on a visit to the United States, as the guest of the nation, when suddenly a wolloping big fish caught the hook of the great orator, and as he drew the captive in and landed him in the boat, he uttered the eloquent words that have since became familiar to every school-boy—"Welcome to the shores of America, thou representative of two hemispheres." It is not too much to say that if it hadn't been for that sea-bass, Lafayette would never have got such an eloquent greeting, and oratorical literature would have missed one of its finest examples.

But this is wandering off somewhat from the Fishing-Banks, where it is proposed to make our Sunday excursion, and where not only sea-bass but porgies, flukes, lings, blackfish, blue-fish, weak-fish and almost every other kind of fish may be found in great abundance, and ready to bite the hook and inspire the thoughts of any man who comes that way, whether he be a Daniel Webster or a G. F. Train, or even an Andy Johnson. There are several ways of getting to the Fishing-Banks, or rather there are several boats that run down there on Sundays, but the regular boat which runs every day in the week, Saturday excepted, is the *Rip Van Winkle*, commanded by Capt. Simmons, which leaves the City at 9 A. M., and reaches the Banks about 11 o'clock. The "Banks," as they are very appropriately called—being shelving rocks under water—are scattered along the Jersey shore south of Sandy Hook and nearly opposite Long Branch. They are the feeding ground of a variety of fish that come there in schools, some at one season of the year and some at another, to prey upon the muscles and other victims of the mollusk tribe that are found clinging to the rocks and struggling to make an honest living. They devour these little innocents without mercy, and it is no more than fair that they should occasionally make a mistake and get hold of one that has a hook in his tail, and find themselves devoured in turn by a human mollusk. This is the kind of "retributive justice" that was meted out to not less than 10,000 porgies, at the Fishing-Banks, yesterday. Scarcely had the *Rip Van Winkle* cast anchor, on the ground selected by Capt. Simmons, when a hundred lines were thrown from her decks, and in less than half a minute, fifty shining porgies were drawn in, and "welcomed to the shores of America." Everybody got a nibble, almost the instant his hook touched the water, and if he had two hooks to his line he generally brought in "pairs." Never was there a better day for fishing on the "Banks" or elsewhere, and in the course of two hours, nearly all of the 300 passengers on the *Rip Van Winkle* had filled their baskets and were ready to return home. Ladies joined in the sport with as much gusto as the gentlemen, and one German woman caught fifty-eight. She bore off the palm, and three cheers were given for Prussia. The prevailing fish at the Banks, yesterday, were porgies, although a large number of sea-bass and a few blue-fish were caught. One gentleman also caught a shark about fourteen inches long, and another caught a nondescript animal—a sort of cross between a fresh-water sucker and an eel—which an old fisherman of twenty years' experience declared to be unlike anything he had ever seen before. It was unanimously voted to send it to Prof. Agassiz. After filling their baskets with fish and enjoying the sport to their hearts' content, the passengers retired to the cabins, where an excellent dinner was furnished at a reasonable rate, or those who preferred, partook of their own refreshments. The remainder of the day up to 3 P. M., was spent in taking siestas upon the lounges, dancing to the music of a good band, watching porpoises and sharks, gazing seaward at the outgoing and incoming sails, or peering through a glass at the hotels swarming with butterflies on Long Branch. Returning to the City, the *Rip Van Winkle* reached her dock before 5 P. M., and, loaded down with porgies, her passengers wended their way homeward, the happiest and most contented lot of fishermen that ever baited a hook on Sunday, and enjoyed the day in a rational and quiet manner. It is due to Capt. Simmons to state, in view of the rowdyism that too often characterizes these Sunday excursions, that nothing of the kind is permitted on the *Rip Van Winkle*, but whether on Sundays or week-days, the utmost order and decorum is always observed, and, when necessary, enforced.

YACHTING.

The Cambria and Dauntless—Description of the Queen's Cup.

The *Cambria* and *Dauntless* suffered comparatively little damage in their late closely-contested race across the ocean. The only repairs found necessary for the *Cambria* is to be painted, keel coppered, and have a new foresail, mainsail and staysail mounted. She goes into dock in the Navy-yard to-day to undergo the above repairs. The *Dauntless* is lying at the foot of Thirteenth-street, East River. She is to be painted and have her rigging overhauled.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

The Queen's Cup, brought to this country by the *America*, and which the *Cambria* is to contest for on Aug. 8, has been on exhibition at Tiffany's for three days, and has been inspected by thousands. Protographs of it are to be taken. Properly speaking, it is not a cup, but a large antique ewer, with Arabesque ornamentation. It weighs 133 ounces; it is 28 inches high. The pedestal has a diameter of about 8 inches. Above that, for 3 inches, the diameter is but an inch and a half. It then spreads into a bulb of 6 inches in diameter. A couple of inches above this is the main reservoir of the vessel, which spreads to a diameter of a foot, and would hold at least a gallon, if there were any bottom to the ewer. Unfortunately for its possible future and thirsty owners this important part has been left out, whether intentionally or not does not appear. Above the main bulb is a neck of about a foot, topped, to use a homely comparison, with a spout like that of a molasses pitcher. A large handle like that on some teapots, which, if stretched out straight would be two feet long, completes the ewer. The only ornaments on the vessel that are at all symbolical or illustrative of ideas are the six female heads at the points of contact of the six burnished "shields" (for inscriptions) on the main bulb. Around the ewer, above the main bulb, is a circle of Arabesque studs. Three of these shields already contain inscriptions. The original one reads:

"One Hundred Guinea Cup, won Aug. 22, 1851, at Cowes, England, by the yacht *America*, at the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, open to all nations, beating:

CUTTERS.	Tons.	SCHOONERS.	Tons.
Valiant	48	Beatrice	161
Arrow	44	Wyvern	205
Alarm	193	Ione	75
Mona	82	Constance	218
Bacchante	80	Gipsy Queen	160
Freak	60	Brilliant	392
Eclipse	50		

Another shield bears this inscription:

"Schooner America, 170 tons, Commodore John C. Stevens. Built by George Steers, of New-York. 1851."

The third is as follows:

"Presented to the New-York Yacht Club as a Challenge Cup. Open to all Foreign Nations. By the owners—John C. Stevens, Hamilton Wilkes, George L. Schuyler, J. Beekman Finlay, Edwin A. Stevens."

The *Cambria* goes into the screw dock this morning, in order to have her bottom cleaned and her keel coppered. She will be open for public inspection at the above place to-day and to-morrow, when yachtsmen will have an opportunity of seeing the lines of a representative English racing yacht. At a later period, after the squadron cruize, she will again be thrown open to visitors for a few days, whenever she is dressed with flags as a signal that she is free to all comers. The *Cambria's* sails are quite unfit for match sailing, consequent on two seasons, severe work and the recent Atlantic race. In order to give her a better chance for the race of Monday week her owner has ordered a new staysail, foresail and mainsail from Mr. Wilson, the well-known sail-maker of this City.

Mr. Ashbury is by no means sanguine as to his chances for the coveted cup, unless it blows hard, and thereby enables the *Cambria* to get clear of the smaller craft, which in light winds will, in all probability, beat the *Cambria* quite apart from any time allowances.

Brady has photographed the *Cambria* party, viz.: Messrs. Jas. Ashbury, Dixon Kemp, Geo. C. Coles and Arthur B. Cook.

The Sappho Said to have been Seen at Sea.

The *Sappho* had not arrived up to 1 o'clock this morning, but it is reported that the *Parana*, which arrived here yesterday morning, sighted on Saturday evening, in longitude 53°, latitude 43°, a yacht, which, from the signals displayed, is supposed to be the *Sappho*.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Laying the Corner-Stone—Interesting Ceremonies—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Farrell.

The corner-stone of the new Catholic Church of St. Rosa de Lima, in Cannon-street, between Delancey and Broome, was formally laid last evening with all the pomp and circumstance of the Roman ritual. Only two years have elapsed since the creation of the Parish of St. Rosa de Lima, when a temporary church was erected, but its increasing importance and the total inefficiency of the present edifice, rendered the construction of a more suitable temple for Divine worship necessary. The exertions of the pastor, aided by prominent members of his flock in this regard, resulted in the interesting ceremony which was witnessed yesterday. The church will have a frontage of 81 feet on Cannon-street, will extend to the full depth of the lot, 125 feet, will be 54 feet in width, and will be capable of comfortably accommodating 1,500 persons. The basement, which is intended for a Sunday-school, is to be twelve feet in height, amply lighted and ventilated. The sanctuary will contain, besides the main altar, over which a magnificent rose window will be erected, two side altars, one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the other the repository of the Blessed Sacrament. The windows of the church will be of stained glass, with bright ornamental borders, surmounted by illustrations from the Scripture. The vestry will connect the edifice with the parochial residence, and will be fitted up with every convenience for religious celebrations. The basement walls will be of stone, the side walls of brick, the front of Philadelphia pressed brick and black mortar, and the main entrances of Ohio stone. The tower will face Cannon-street, and will rise to the height of ninety feet from the ground. The style of architecture is Gothic, and the interior of the church will be fitted up in a manner calculated to secure the comfort of its congregation. The architect is Mr. L. J. O'Connor, and the cost of the whole building, including the amount expended on the purchase of a site, will be about $25,000. The announcement of the ceremonies yesterday was the occasion for a grand popular display, and not merely the avenues leading to the church, but the side walls and tops of the houses were filled by an immense crowd of people, who evinced the utmost interest in the proceedings. Shortly before 6 o'clock, a procession of the young ladies of the Society of the Blessed Virgin, the Father Matthew Temperance Associations and other religious societies, preceded by acolytes, moved from the old church to the scene of the ceremony. Then followed the celebrant, Father Starrs, Vicar-General, assisted by Rev. Mr. Slattery, St. Theresa's Church; Rev. Mr. McCarthy, St. Vincent's; Rev. Mr. Larkin, Holy Innocents; Rev. Mr. Burchell, Nativity; Rev. Mr. Clowry, St. Gabriel's; Rev. Mr. Condron, Staten Island; Rev. M. J. O. Farrell and Rev. M. C. O. Farrell, St. Peter's; Rev. Mr. McDonnell, St. Francis Zavier's; Rev. Mr. Keenan, Transfiguration; Rev. Mr. McKenna, pastor of the new church; Rev. Mr. Griffin, St. Stephen's; Father Peron, S. J.; Rev. Mr. Reilly, St. Mary's, and several others. The procession halted on the site of the new altar, where a rude wooden cross was erected, chanting the 112th Psalm, *Beatus Vir*, while the celebrant sprinkled the altar with the aspersory. He then walked round the ambulatory, sprinkling the church as he went and arrived at the site of the altar, the procession marching to that portion of the church where the stone was to be laid. The ordinary ceremony of blessing the stone was then gone through with, the whole congregation present respectfully uncovering their heads during the proceeding.

Rev. Mr. Farrell delivered an address illustrative of the ceremonials attendant on church celebrations and in explanation of its principles and doctrines. He proceeded to show by Scriptural references that not only was it proper to celebrate such occasions with befitting ceremony, but it was enjoined by Christ, and they had a precedent for it in the actions of the fathers of the Jewish Church. The mission of Catholicity, he observed, was the diffusion and extension of the teachings of Christ, the spreading of the knowledge of the truth and the truth only. In the observance of those principles the Church was in a certain sense intolerant, for toleration of error was inconsistent with the teachings of Christ. "Behold, I am with you always, even to the consummation of the world," was addressed not to the Apostles but to their successors to the end of time. He might have said as he taught them, giving them the infallible truth directly from his own lips, that their successors should feel his spirit, which would direct them in all their undertakings. Christ, therefore, being with the Church at all times, it must ever teach the truth, and must be the infallible oracle for the guidance of men. She can never change nor distort in any way the religious truths committed to her care, and is infallible, for her doctrines are inspired by God himself. He invited a fair, unprejudiced investigation of her claims of infallibility founded on these truths. If there was no infallible Church to enable men to find out the truth with certainty, men might say they had no means of arriving at it; but here was a Church that stood alone in these claims. He deplored the existence of a false spirit which viewed this question from a prejudiced stand-point, and maintained that if approached in a calm, Christian manner, with a design to ascertain the truth, a conviction of the justice of those claims would be the certain result. The reverend gentleman having referred to the historical aspects of the Catholic Church and its bearing on all heresies, attempted to refute the doctrine that its teachings were in opposition to republican institutions. If the claims of the Catholic Church to truth were well founded, it was fitted for every country. If it came from God it could adapt itself to every legitimate form of government, for every legitimate form of government came from God, and He cannot be in opposition to himself. He showed that the freest Republics that ever existed—Venice, Florence and Genoa—were nurtured by Catholicity, and maintained that the freer a Government was the greater need it had of the Catholic Church. And why? Because the freer a country is the more need it has of respect for its authority, and the Catholic Church was a school of respect. It taught the child respect for parental authority, and when the child grew up it inspired men with respect for national institutions. It was false to assert that Catholicity was opposed to any free institutions. It had lived under every form of government and adapted itself to its institutions; it sought liberty, for where the spirit of the Lord existed there was liberty, and it dreaded tyrants more than free institutions. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman said that when the prejudice and ignorance toward Catholic teaching had passed away, and men had come to a knowledge of its truths, they would ascertain that its claims and its doctrines were the direct inspiration of Jesus Christ.

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MARRIED.

ARNOLD—LANGDON.—At Castleton, Vt., on Thursday, July 28, 1870, by Rev. Lewis Francis, Durham Arnold, of St. Louis, Mo., to Julia R., daughter of the late Hon. B. F. Langdon, of the former place.

BURTIS—SMITH.—On Tuesday, July 26, at Smithtown, L. I., by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, S. T. D., Charles H. Burtis, of Brooklyn, to Hattie A., daughter of Caleb Smith.

DIED.

BADEAU.—On Saturday, July 30, 1870, Nicholas W. Badeau, in the 61st year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at 9 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug. 1, from his late residence, No. 149 East 51st-st. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

BALEN.—At Toms River, N. J., on Sunday, July 31, Charles Stickney, infant son of Mary A. and Peter Balen, Jr.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 206 East 58th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BOLTON.—On Sunday, July 31, John Griffin, son of John and Jeannie Bolton, aged 7 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 322 East 30th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BUTLER.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday, July 30, Sarah A., widow of the late John Butler, Jr., of Tarrytown, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRIGGS.—At Brooklyn, July 13, George Cary, and July 31, Henry Southwick, infant sons of Susan B. and the late George C. Briggs.

Funeral services at 3 o'clock Monday, Aug. 1, at No. 220 President-st. Remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

BERGEN.—At Flatbush on Saturday, July 30, John C. Bergen, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CRAMER.—In Utica, at the residence of his grandfather, R. V. Yates, on Thursday, the 28th inst., Henry Dwight, aged 1 year and 2 months, only child of Jno. F. and Georgie Y. Cramer, of Milwaukee, Wis.

CORNING.—At Tappan, on the 29th inst., Eugenia S., wife of Samuel B. Corning, aged 33 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

CLARKSON.—In Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, July 31, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Henry H. Stevens, and in the 78th year of her age, Miss Hannah Floyd Clarkson, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Clarkson, of Charleston, S. C.

DEXTER.—On Saturday, July 30, William Phelps Dexter, eldest son of George and Mary E. Dexter, aged 19.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 255 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

GROSER.—On Sunday morning, July 31, Wentworth, infant son of Thomas W. and Mary E. Groser, of Brooklyn.

GREGORY.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Saturday, July 30, Walter Gregory, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, D. S. Gregory, No. 97 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

KENT.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, Saturday, July 30, Helen, widow of William Kent, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from St. Luke's Church, Matteawan, on Monday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock.

KNEELAND.—At Central Park, L. I., on the 29th inst., of cholera infantum, Arthur Cheever, son of William C. and Mary S. Kneeland, aged 14 months and 16 days.

LIGHTBODY.—On Sunday, July 31, 1870, Andrew Lightbody, son of the late James Lightbody.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOSEMAN.—At Port Chester, on Thursday, July 28, George H. Moseman, in the 43d year of his age, son of the late Willet Moseman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock.

MOREY.—At Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, July 31, Charles N. Morey, son of James N. and Catharine G. Morey, aged 19 years and 11 months.

NATHAN.—Died suddenly July 29, Benjamin Nathan, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 12 West 23d-st., on Monday morning, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors are respectfully requested to meet at the residence of Moritz Cohn, Esq., No. 256 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Monday morning, Aug. 1, at 9½ o'clock, precisely, to attend in a body the funeral of the late Benjamin Nathan, Esq.

MYER STERN, President.

POTT.—On Saturday, the 30th inst., in New-York, Charles Nelson, infant son of James and Josephine Hawks Pott, aged 5 months and 25 days.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday next, at 4 P. M.

ROGERS.—July 30, 1870, Henry Rogers, late Assistant Alderman, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Common Council of the City of New-York are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 141 Christopher-st., Monday at 9½ A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church for a solemn requiem mass. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

The members of the Ninth Ward Tammany Hall General Committee are requested to meet at head-quarters, "Adriatic," corner Hudson and Barrow sts., this day at 9 A. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased associate Hon. Henry Rogers.

James O'Neill, Secretary. JAMES R. FLOYD, Chairman.

The members of the Ninth Ward Thomas Jefferson Club are requested to meet at the Adriatic, corner of Hudson and Barrow sts., this day at 9 o'clock, A. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased member, Hon. Henry Rogers. JAMES O'NEILL, Chairman.

W. H. Dusenbury, Joshua Isaacs, Secretaries.

The members of the Henry Rogers Association are requested to meet at the Adriatic, corner Hudson and Barrow sts., at 9 A. M., this day, to attend the funeral of Hon. Henry Rogers. H. SANGER, President.

James Tully, Secretary.

The members and honorary members of Howard Engine Co. No. 34, Volunteer Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother member, Hon. Henry Rogers, to meet at the Adriatic, this day, at 9 A. M.

JAMES A. CAVANAGH, Chairman.

James M. Lamberton, Secretary.

SMITH.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, July 30, Dickinson, youngest child of James D. and Lizzie H. Smith, aged 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents at Stamford, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TRACY.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday, July 28, after a brief illness, William Wilson Tracy, of this City, son of the late Frederick Tracy, in the 25th year of his age.

WINHAM.—On Saturday, July 30, Aldridge Winham, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st., without further invitation.

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THE CROPS.

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INDIANA.

The chinch bugs are destroying a large portion of the crops in Jay County.

Wheat has been harvested, and the yield fulfills the expectations of even the most sanguine. It is abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. The same may be said of other small grains, although in some sections oats are light. Corn is looking well all over the State, and indicates an average yield. A large breadth was planted in the southern and central parts of the State. Potatoes are not materially injured by the bug, and will be a fair crop. They are entirely free from rot.

MICHIGAN.

The Cassopolis (Cass County) *Democrat* says: "The weather has been showery and warm during the last ten days, very unfavorable for wheat, notwithstanding which we think the great bulk of the crop is either secured in stack or barn in good order. Some pieces of wheat are grown badly, the Diehl variety appearing to sprout more readily than any other kind; still, in comparison with the whole amount, the proportion of grown wheat is very light."

The St. Johns (Clinton County) *Republican* says: "From every part of the country we hear reports of damage occasioned br the very severe storm of rain and wind of last Sunday. Nearly all the wheat set in shocks was blown down. Oats in many places are quite badly lodged, and corn is extensively blown, but will, in a measure, recover. The storm, together with the heavy additional shower of Monday, will materially hinder the gathering of the wheat crop."

The Detroit *Tribune* of July 26 says: "In Allegan the wheat is nearly all in, but much of it is badly grown, which took place before it was cut, as well as while standing in the shock. Corn, potatoes and hay have been greatly benefitted, on our sandy lands, by the late numerous rains. Potato bugs are no longer feared. Spring wheat and oats are excellent, and will, according to the present appearance, be secured in good order. The wheat is mostly harvested in Paw Paw, and a number of farmers have already commenced threshing. Notwithstanding the fears of all that the crop would be totally destroyed by the wet weather, we have reason to believe that the greater portion will not be seriously injured. But it is true that, in the timbered portion of this county, many farmers will lose a share of their crop. The corn crop will be a splendid yield, more than realizing the expectations of any one. Early potatoes are coming on splendidly, but the later ones we fear will be fatally injured by the bugs, which are increasing by the thousands. Many pieces are completely ruined already, nothing but the stalks of the vines remaining standing."

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Tribune* of July 28, says: "Small grains are harvested in the greater part of the State. The yield is fully up to the average quantity, and superior in quality to the crop of last year. Farmers are busily engaged in threshing, and some wheat is already being sent to market. Corn promises an abundant yield. In fact, no season for many years past, has been as favorable for this crop, and if no unfortuitous weather intervenes between the present time and September, the farmers will gather the largest corn crop with which they have been favored for ten years past. Potatoes promise an axerage yield. The bugs have committed ravages in several sections, but have not proved as destructive as was at first feared."

IOWA.

The Bremer County *Republican* says: "The refreshing rains of Friday and Saturday nights last have made our corn crops, and the largest yield ever known in the county is prophesied. The farmers are busy cutting their wheat, and shocks of golden grain can now be seen in every portion of our county. The yield will be from twelve to fourteen bushels per acre. With good crops and a war in Europe, may we not expect better times financially?"

The Council Bluffs *Times* says: "A trip from Council Bluffs to Chicago at this time gives one a good opportunity of forming an estimate of what the general wheat and corn crop of Iowa and Illinois will be this year. Leaving Council Bluffs by the North-western line, we find as we go north-east, up the Missouri to Missouri Valley Junction, and then up the Royer valley to Denison, that the crop of Spring wheat on the ground, partly cut, is better than the average of crops since 1864. The fields all look peculiarly bright and healthy, and although the straw is in many fields shorter than ordinary, yet the heads are long and well filled with sound, plump berry."

The *Republican*, of Johnson County, says: "Our farmers are now in the midst of their wheat harvest, and are reaping a much heavier crop than they have expected. Although the straw is not heavy, yet the heads are large and plump, and will weigh very heavy. The wheat crop will be worth two or three times as much as last year. So of flax, oats and barley. Grass alone is light, and what there is will be worth double the same amount of last year's crop. Since the late rains corn has pushed forward wonderfully, and is now two weeks or more ahead of last year. It promises a tremendous yield. Johnson County will grow vastly more than ever before. It must come up to 3,000,000 of bushels to meet our estimate, and will do it."

WISCONSIN.

The Wisconsin *Mirror* says: "A visit to a portion of the hop yards of Adams, Sauk and Columbia Counties has satisfied us that our previous reports were correct; in fact, in many cases, the yards are worse than had been represented. Bare poles, poles with single vines and generally two poles to the hill, slender vines, and arms six to twelve inches long were frequent, while the yards were clean and seemed to have had every attention. Within a range of about seven miles, we saw about fifteen yards, out of which twelve were poor, two very good, and only one first-rate. We saw no yard that had that large, heavy growth indicative of a large yield that we had in 1867; and the largest amount we heard calculated on, in the best yard we visited, was 1,000 to 1,200 pounds to the acre, while the good would not go over 600 pounds, and the poor not over 200 to 300 pounds. A visit to other yards in the neighborhood of Baraboo showed a larger proportion of good yards, but the same proportion of first-rate yards, about one out of ten."

The Durand *Times* says the showers of the past two weeks have materially refreshed the crops, and they are usually looking fair. The prairies are better than would be expected. Corn will, from present appearances, be a good crop. Harvesting has commenced.

The Polk County *Press* says crops are slim in some parts of the county. Oats, particularly, will be very light. Experienced farmers report that half a crop of wheat, a quarter of oats, and a splendid crop of corn will be about the result of the coming harvest.

MAINE.

The Lewiston *Journal* of July 29 says: "The hay-crop in the towns of Webster and Wales has been secured in good condition. With the exception of those who have made hay a specialty by top-dressing, the crop falls short from one-quarter to one-third of last year."

Child Murder at Troy, N. Y

The Troy *Press*, of July 30, says "We reported yesterday that some lads had observed a woman throw a bundle down an embankment below Albany on Thursday afternoon, and that the bundle was found to contain the body of a dead infant. The Albany officers investigated the matter and found that the woman was a MARY MONTANAGAN. She is nineteen years of age, and has been married but three months. She admitted the deed, and said that the child was born last Saturday. Her husband was not the father of the child, he believing her to be virtuous and innocent. To avoid disgrace, as soon as the child was born she had thrown it into the vault, where it remained until Thursday, when she carried it down the Susquehanna Railroad track. Her husband denied all knowledge of the affair. At the Police Court yesterday morning, however, the husband admitted that he had discovered the body of the infant, and that it was through his instructions that it was taken from the vault. Upon hearing this statement, Capt. DOMERY placed MONTANAGAN also under arrest. Dr. O'LEARY testified that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body of the infant, (a female,) that it was well developed, and had been born alive; the navel cord had not been tied, and death might have resulted from neglect to tie it.

Eloped from Pittsburg, Penn.

The *Enquirer*, of the July 29, says: It is reported that "La Belle Helene," the fairy queen of the Race-street Varieties, who has recently created such sad havoc among the susceptible loafers and sour-wine bibbers of those haunts, has eloped with a young married man, with whom she has been on terms of maidenly intimacy for some time. The young married man has a wife and two children residing in Covington, and it is supposed that they will be able to take care of themselves. "La Belle" has a husband, who was prowling around here some time ago, and we presume that he is now on the road with a horse-pistol.

The Grain Elevator Accident in Boston.

From the Boston Journal, July 30.

The Coroner's jury summoned by Coroner RICHARDSON met at 10 o'clock Friday morning, according to adjournment, and visited the scene of the disaster. After inspecting the ruins they held a meeting at Station Three and returned the following: That MICHAL KENNEDY came to his death at about 10½ o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 25th of July, A. D. 1870, from suffocation caused by being buried up in grain in consequence of the falling of the flooring of a grain elevator belonging to the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company, and located at their freight depot in Boston, where he was engaged in removing grain at the time of the accident. We further find that the third floor in the elevator was found to be heavily loaded on the Friday night before the accident; that the officers of the road, on Saturday morning, commenced drawing off the grain from that floor, relieving it of nearly its entire weight; that from the loosening of the third floor the grain sifted down on the second floor to a considerable extent, and from this cause the second floor became overloaded and caused the accident; we further find that the railroad corporation, through its agents, did all in their power to relieve the building, and is free from blame.

THE COAL TRADE.

End of the Strike—The Offer of the Men Accepted—Work to be Resumed on Monday.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, July 30.

A telegram received last night announces that the working men's terms have at last been accepted by the operators, after a former refusal by that body. It seems that when the refusal was made a committee was also appointed by the operators to treat with the men, or their representatives, in relation to a resumption. The refusal was made for obvious reasons, and the resumption now takes place on the same general terms then offered, with but very slight alterations. The few alterations have nothing to do with the rates, which remain the same, but regulate the discharges of men by employers, which can be made for incompetency, bad conduct, or other good cause, but not for carrying out the orders of the association. This, however, is a still further abatement of demands by the men, and gives owners considerable more power in their own mines. Still it cannot but be thought that the operators would have done well to have adhered to their announced determination of treating directly with the men—though this announcement may have been only a blind, made for reasons of policy—and of ignoring altogether the W. B. A. No better thing could possibly happen to both employers and men than the annihilation of the association. If straws have any virtue in showing which way the wind blows, there is little doubt but that many of the men would be very thankful for such action. If the operators could withstand their natural desire to resume work for a little while longer, it is more than probable that a blow could be struck which would be felt to some purpose by the organization. Trades-unions are an evil in nearly every branch of industry, being generally ruled by the blind and ignorant, who know not how to rule. They have always been fruitful sources of trouble, to which fact the historical trade guild riots of London testify. One of their great sources of evil is the restriction which they always lay upon the number of persons who are to be allowed to learn the trade, so that the market may not be overstocked and high wages rule. Our cities are now filled with criminals, rowdies, loafers, and an army of clerks for whom no occupation can be found, while mechanics, on whom a great part of the strength of the country depends, are scarce. For this state of affairs the trades-unions are largely answerable, not only by the restriction on numbers, but by the corrupt name which they give to the industries, which renders parents and their sons unwilling to have anything to do with what would otherwise be as respectable a profession as the selling of goods, the keeping of accounts, or any other branch of mercantile life.

As the matter now stands in the Schuylkill coal region the operators prefer to still bear with the evil of a trade association and resume work immediately, rather than longer remain idle with a possible hope of a total overthrow of the misused power. But the terms of resumption are equivalent, as stated last week, to a total withdrawal of all the demands upheld by the strike.

As we understand it, the equalization clause, providing for a discount on the earnings of those who are able to make the best wages, is still to be adhered to, though it was reported that the W. B. A. had rescinded the resolution. The reason given for its passage in the first place is that it was intended to make the men work regularly. How it can make them work regularly cannot be seen, when it makes those who work the hardest and most regular, and so obtain the largest amount of money, suffer with the heaviest discount. By the new agreement the rates of wages are to be fixed each month in accordance with the prices of all sizes of coal above pea at Port Carbon, sworn or affirmed by five operators selected by the President of the Board of Trade and by the President of the W. B. A. This to continne during 1870. Work is to be generally resumed next Monday, though it will take a longer time for some of the collieries to go into operation.

The miners of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have at length resumed work on the terms offered by the Company, after holding out during the whole year.

June rates of transportation have been resumed by the Reading Railroad Company. The same Company also give notice that no further shipments on the Schuylkill Canal, now leased by the Company, will be made at the landings of Port Carbon and Mount Carbon. One shipping point only will be maintained. Mo charge will be made for shipping expenses, and the allowance of five cents per ton, heretofore made by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, will cease. The pea and dust will be retained by the Company.

The following is an abstract of the monthly Scranton sale on last Wednesday, from *Saward's Circular*. Rates were generally higher than those of last month:

Lump opened firm at $4 30, sold up to $4 37½, and closed at $4 22½. Steam-boat sold at $4 45 for the full amount offered in large lots. Grate opened at $4 90, sold to $4 87½, rallied, and closed at $4 95, the large portion offered being closed out at $4 90 and $4 92½. Egg opened at $5, and sold briskly, the whole lot being passed off at that rate and $5 02½. Both Egg and Broken appeared to be in good demand. Stove opened at $5 50, was rapidly run up to $5 62½ toward the close, fell off a little to $5 60, closing at $5 57½. This was generally sold to retailers in small lots, and was in first-rate request. Chestnut opened at $4 50, and sold at that rate anp at $4 40 for the entire amount—going in lots of 100 to 500 tons.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry; to other points rates are forty cents per ton higher than the quotations:

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4 25@$4 50; Schuylkill Steam-boat, $4 25@$4 30; Schuylkill Broken, $4 25@$4 40; Schuylkill Egg, $4 25@$4 40; Schuylkill Stove, $4 25@$4 40; Schuylkill Chestnut, $3 50@$3 70; Shenandoah Steam-boat, $4 30; Shenandoah Broken, $4 50; Shenandoah Egg, $4 50; Shenandoah Stove, $4 50; Shenandoah Chestnut, $3 75.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending July 29:

Portsmouth, $2; Boston, $2; Newburyport, $2 10; Provincetown, $2 25; Salem, $1 75; Somerset, $1 75; Weymouth, $2; Providence, $1 75; Allen's Point, $1 75; Norwalk, $1 70; Greenport, $1 50; New-York, $1 20@$1 30; Wilmington, N. C., $1. From Baltimore—Philadelphia, $1@$1 05; New-York, $1 85@$1 90.

Canal Matters.

The Buffalo *Express* of July 30 says: "On Thursday, we learn from Canal Engineer BEHM, the bids for repairs in this vicinity were opened, and it was found that for the continuation of the breakwater the lowest bid was $45-,000—that of C. P. SKINNER. For the Commercial-street work the lowest bidder was ANDREW SPAULDING, at $23,000, and for the improvement of the canal between York and Ferry streets, C. P. SKINNER was the lowest contestant, at $43,000. Mr. WILLIAM H. DOUGLASS is engaged in getting out the stone for the second guard-lock at Lower Black Rock, which will be put together next Winter. This lock will be a counterpart of that beside which the new one is to be placed. The section of the lock to the mills above, the repairs of which will cost $17,000, will be under the charge of the Repair Contractor."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A review of the transactions of the past week would seem to indicate a somewhat increased degree of activity in the real estate market. At the Exchange, although the attendance has been light, sales were made during four days of the week, and a better tone was manifested than for some time past. On Tuesday, a rather marked transaction was made, in that two lots on the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-seventh-street brought the sum of $36,000, the price being run up to this figure by an active competition on the part of those desiring the property. The owner of the adjacent premises was, however, finally the successful bidder, and the lots were struck off to him at a price considered far above their real value. The total sales of City property at the Exchange for the week amount to $61,735. The transfers of the week are in number eighty-four, and the property by them represented is in value $1,090,910. The transfers, both in number and in value of property, show a perceptible decrease when compared with the usual weekly average, but, perhaps, this is to be expected, at this season of the year, when a large number of the owners of property are away from the City. In the number of plans for new buildings, proposed during the week, there is an increase, and a gratifying fact in this connection is that fully one-half the number reported provides for the erection of first-class dwellings and buildings.

On Wednesday, at the Brooklyn Exchange, an extensive sale of property located in that city was advertised to take place, under the direction of JAMES MILLER, consisting of 492 lots and gores of land. The sale had already been postponed several times, and on this occasion quite a large number of persons were in attendance, with the expectation that, this time, there would be no disappointment. At the hour named, however, for the auction to begin, it was announced by the auctioneer that the entire property had been disposed of at private sale to Mr. JAMES M. WATERBURY, of Williamsburg, for $82,500. The lots will in all probability be further improved, and at some future day offered to the public.

In regard to suburban property, the great transaction of the week was the Grank Park sale, which took place on Thursday. It is almost needless to report that this property is located at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, and that during the present season two very successful sales had previously been held. The sale of Thursday consisted of a large number of very desirable villa plots, of from three-fourths to four acres in extent, and in location and all other respects, comprising some of the most valuable lots of the large tract of land owned by those controlling the Grand Park enterprise. It was expected that the plots would bring good prices, and the expectation was realized. Ninety-five of the plots were sold, bringing in the aggregate $307,220 50. The number of acres comprised in the above plots is 148 68-100, and the average price obtained per acre, it will be seen, is over $2,100. One feature of the sale, to which attention is called, is this—that several of the largest purchasers on Thursday were Western men, who seized the opportunity here presented of investing surplus capital in real estate located in the vicinity of the Metropolis. Mr. ANDREW WILSON, Jr., has reason to congratulate himself upon the success which has thus far attended his project, as up to this time about 210 acres of the Grand Park property has been disposed of, from which over half a million of dollars has been realized. The sum paid out for the original investment, and for the extensive improvements made has, of course, been large, but when all the expenses are deducted, a handsome profit remains for the projectors of the scheme. The next sale, which will take place during the present month, will probably consist of the lots undisposed of belonging to the first two subdivisions sold. Later in the season another extensive tract of villa plots will be opened up and offered to the public on similar terms as those under which the last sale was conducted.

On Tuesday last, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, JOHNSON & MILLER had quite an extensive sale of city-sized building lots. Over sixty were disposed of at good prices, and the total amount realized was a handsome one. Some of the lots sold brought over $600 apiece.

For the present week few sales are as yet advertised. At the Exchange, the week promises well, as quite a number of transactions, legal and otherwise, are noticed to take place. Postponements, however, are always in order, and the result of the week's business may prove anything but satisfactory.

On Thursday, at 1 P. M., on the premises, JOHNSON & MILLER have an extensive sale of lots at Carlstadt, N. J. The property is known as the Berry farm, and comprises 575 choice building lots, already available for immediate improvements. The terms of sale are easy, and an opportunity is here offered to obtain a fine site for a healthful, economical and tasteful country-home at a low price. The property is situate within 500 feet of the depot, and only one-half mile from Rutherford Park Station. The ground is high, views can be had in any direction for miles, and streets and avenues have already been opened. The communication with this City by the Erie and Hackensack Railroad is constant; yearly commutation $60, or ten cents per trip. A large and substantial stone mansion, conveniently arranged, with barn, shed, &c., will also be sold. Title perfect. The property has been in the possession of the BERRY family for over 200 years, and is now for the first time offered at public sale. For the convenience of those who desire to attend the sale, a special train will leave the foot of Chambers-street at 12 M. on Thursday. The sale is positive, and will only be postponed should the weather prove stormy, in which case it will take place on the next fair day. Maps, free passes, &c., can be obtained of the auctioneers No. 35 Nassau-street.

The above is the only sale of country property thus far advertised for the week. Should others be projected they will receive attention in due season.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Benson-st., e. s., 62 ft. n. of Leonard-st., 19x42.6	$13,000
Boulevard and 147th-st., n. e. corner, 99.11x125	17,000
Charles-st., n. s., 17.6 ft. e. of 4th-st., 16.8x74	15,500
Forsyth-st., w. s., 10th Ward, 24x100	30,000
50th-st., s. s., 293 ft. e. of 5th-av., 28.1x100.5	18,000
50th-st., s. s., 321 ft. e. of 5th-av., 28.1x100.5	17,000
53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.5	45,000
55th-st., n. s., 338 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x100.5	29,000
57th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	54,000
59th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., 95x180	11,000
61st-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18.6x100.5	25,000
84th-st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 2d-av., 101.8x90x—x82.2	18,000
87th-st., n. s., 214 ft. e. of 3d-av., —x39.11½x—	10,000
97th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 53.6x200	7,000
Avenue A, e. s., 102 ft. s. of 73d-st., 25x98	1,850
4th-av. and 127th-st., s. e. corner, 74.11x90	18,000
6th-av. and 115th-st., n. w. corner, 32x102.5, ¼ part	1,000
7th-av. and 36th-st., n. e. corner, 96.9x75x99.6x75	50,000
KING'S COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Madison-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., indefinite	$5,250
River-st., n. s. 250 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	1,000
Rodney-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	8,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 175 ft w. of Albany-av., 50x127.9	3,000
North 6th-st., s. w. s., 80 ft. n. w. of 5th-st, 20x75	1,000
7th-st., s. s., 193 ft. s. w. of 5th-av., 21x100	1,000
Johnson-av. and Madison-st., n. cor., 100x200	10,560
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., 225 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 100x200	
Madison-st., s. e. s., 325 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 100x188	
Starr-st., s. e. s., 250 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 100x200	
3d.av. and 17th-st., e. cor., 125x100x25x75x100x25	1,250
4th-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Warren-st., 16.8x80.10	5,000
4th-av., n. w. s., 71 ft. s. w. of 20th-st., 16x60	3,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Yonkers.	
Hudson-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100	$1,575
Old Post road, n. w. s., 275x450	11,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 273 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 25x100	1,500
Mount Pleasant.	
Tarrytown to Bedford road, w. s., J. E. Mallory's property	$112,000
Tarrytown to Bedford road, w. s., W. C. Lefferts' property	287,000
College-av., s. s., adjoining E. Stam's, 1 541-1,000 acres	9,000
Fletcher,av., w.s., adjoining J. McKnowlton's, 17x97	
West Farms.	
West Farms to Hunter's Point road, w. s., 100x200	$2,000
Cortlandt.	
Albany Post road, e. s. Alethea Hill's property	$25,000
Albany Post road, e. s., adjoining J. McCord's, 100x100	2,300
Mamaroneck.	
Lot No. 65, map of Grand Park	$600
Lot No. 29, map of Grand Park	900
Lots Nos. 33 and 34, map of Grand Park	2,300
Morrisania.	
Concord-st., e. s., lot No. 127 East Morrisania, 50 x100	$100
East Chester.	
Midland-av., e. s., adjoining road to Tuckahoe, 555x246x684	$3,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—AT Tarrytown, a gentleman's residence, one mile south of the depot. The house is built of brick, in the most substantial manner, for owner's own use, and is in excellent order. It is tastefully painted and has all city conveniences, such as gas, hot and cold water throughout, bath-tub, stationary basins and wash-tubs, furnace, &c. The out-buildings are a gardener's cottage, brick stable, carriage-house, covered shed, tool-house, cow-house, chicken-house, &c. An abundant supply of pure spring and rain water for the house and stable. There are four acres of excellent land in garden and lawn, with choice fruit and ornamental trees. Two fine cut-stone entrances; roads graveled and walks flagged.

This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Neighborhood first-class. This is a rare opportunity to purchase such a moderate-priced place in this desirable locality. Price, $30,000; which is far below its value, and about one-half the asking price two years ago.

Terms easy, and immediate possession.

Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, MASS., an elegant residence, beautifully located near the churches, schools and railway station; house modern and complete, surroundings perfect, price moderate. Inquire of Hon. S. Williston, near the premises, or Williston, Knight & Co., No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 364 WEST 30th-st., consisting of second floor, with bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, and bedroom on third floor; a desirable neighborhood; at the low rent of $35 per month, including gas; remainder of the house occupied by owner; possession given Aug. 1 if desired; can be seen at any hour of the day.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE ON Union-place, every improvement, in perfect order, with fine garden, admirably adapted for a private family or physician, to let by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 35 NASSAU-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4,

At 1 o'clock, on the premises,

GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE

OF

575 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

ON

THE BERRY FARM, AT CARLSTADT, N. J.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BEAUTIFUL SITES FOR HEALTHY, ECONOMICAL AND TASTEFUL COUNTRY HOMES.

This beautiful property is situated within 500 feet of the Carlstadt Depot, and only one-half mile from Rutherford Park Station. The ground is high; magnificent views are had in every direction for miles. Streets and avenues have been opened on the property, and every lot is available for immediate improvement. The communication with this City by the Erie and Hackensack Railroads is constant; yearly commutation $60, or ten cents per trip. A large and substantial stone mansion, conveniently arranged, with barn, shed, &c., will also be sold. Title perfect. The property has been in the possession of the Berry family for over 200 years, and is now for the first time offered at public sale.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Free collation on arrival of the train.

If the weather is stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Terms easy. For maps and railroad tickets, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., 25 FEET NORTH of 85th-st., fronting on and overlooking Central Park, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22x60, lot 100 feet; the Madison-av. cars run within one block of the house; the location is the best in the City; the house is very superior, and will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av. Can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LEASE OF premises No. 9 Broad-st. It has three years and nine months to run, from Aug. 1 next. Address or inquire of C. F. WOODS, Chairman Executive Committee.

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE, NO. 9 BROAD-ST., July 27, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO,

32 Wall-st., New-York.

Our business is the same as an incorporated Bank. Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice. Interest allowed upon all daily balances at current market rates.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money, and issue credits available in all parts of Europe.

We issue Certificates of Deposit, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest and available at all leading points.

We are at all times prepared to make Advances on approved Collaterals; execute orders for the purchase or sale of Gold, Government, State and City Bonds, and other first-class securities.

The negotiation, in this country and Europe, of Railroad and other Corporate Loans, receives special attention. We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,

No. 5 Lothbury, London.

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

Bankers

AND

Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL

RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.

SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.

PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,

NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.

MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

And for sale by the

BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway." JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.

TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;

BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;

BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,

Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

50 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., $1,000 EACH, AT 83 AND INTEREST.

300 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., $100 EACH, AT 80 AND INTERET.

25 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., $1,000 EACH, AT 83 AND INTEREST.

250 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., $100 EACH, AT 80 AND INTEREST.

10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, LAMARD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, JASPAR TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

20 10 PER CENT. BONDS, HARTER TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BIG MOUND TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF THESE BONDS.—EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF STATE AUDITOR OF ILLINOIS.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST

COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 94 BROADWAY,

Transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of

GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS,

STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.,

New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

$30,000

DETROIT CITY 7s.

$50,000

JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.

For Sale by

WILKINS & CO.,

Detroit, Mich.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,

Offers for sale the following first-class

Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,

No. 141 BROADWAY, July 12, 1870.

At the annual election for Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	JAQUES GUEDIN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
EDW. BURCKHARDT,	ALEX. M. AGNEW,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN,	R. M. SCHIEFFELIN,
N. W. STUYVESANT,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
WM. BLOODGOOD,	ROBT. STUYVESANT,
WM. F. CAREY, JR.,	JOHN D. BREZ,
GEO. A. ROBBINS	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN R. SMITH,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,	BENJ. T. KISSAM,
EDWARD COOPER,	RICH'D M. HARISON,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,	E. H. AMMIDOWN,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	JOHN A. STEWART,
JOSIAH H. BURTON,	ALEX. N. GUNN,

HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously re-elected President, and N. W. STUYVESANT Vice-President. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY.—You are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Company, will be held at their office, No. 84 Broadway, City of New-York, State of New-York, on the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M. The object of said meeting is to consider and act upon the question of diminishing the capital stock of said company from fifteen million dollars to five million dollars.

WM. G. FARGO,
A. H. BARNEY,
D. O. MILLS,
JAS. C. FARGO,
LLOYD TEVIS,
Trustees of Wells, Fargo & Co.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE STOCKS

FOR SALE.

INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.

D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1870.

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad; Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad; and second mortgage coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date. B. E. SMITH, President.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1870.

THE COUPONS FROM THIS COMPANY'S Bonds, due Aug. 1 prox., will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. H. H BOODY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. and the Government tax will be paid at the Banking-house on and after Aug. 1 next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order,

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., (of Missouri,) ST. LOUIS, July, 1870.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF August from Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 43 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST AUGUST, on bonds, will be paid at this office.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

DIVIDENDS.

38TH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,

No. 172 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, JULY 30, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, free of tax, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Office of the

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT.

INTEREST DATED FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH, and is paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.

INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 will bear interest from that date.

WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

ONE PER CENT. EXTRA INTEREST is gained by depositing on or before Aug. 1, DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Mount Sinai Hospital, the following references to, and resolutions upon, the decease of the President, were unanimously united in and ordered to be engrossed upon the minutes, and then published, and ordered to be transmitted to the family.

A mysterious murder, with whose tragic details, probably everybody throughout this broad land is now familiar, has suddenly removed from earth our beloved associate and our generous friend, who, for many years, has been President of the Mount Sinai Hospital.

Amid the profound sadness of an entire Metropolis over his death, we feel how inadequate and weak seem any words of sorrow or tributary remembrance. But we cannot follow the remains of our departed associate, friend and President to the grave, without first doing mere justice to the hospital, directors, and to our own feelings than really to his memory in testifying through this sincere action of surviving officers our estimation of him. We shall ever remember and essay to imitate his unvarying courtesy, his unaffected demeanor to all of high or low estate, his manifold and unostentatious generosities and wearying duties of his trust, his religious purity of thought and speech, his incessant practical teaching of holy command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," his perfect honesty of business intercourse, his magnetic companionship, his sympathetic deeds of compassion and mercy, his refined social hospitality, his scholarly attainments and that courage which signaled his dying hour. A hundred thousand citizens mourn the loss of Benjamin Nathan, their fellow-citizen; but our little band, perhaps, only knew how greatly he deserved all the regrets which the great Press voice, in behalf of those citizens, utters around his bier. And now we paraphrase the touching words of Judge Albert Cardoza, in reviewing the decease of other directors, and delivered in his oration at the recent laying of the corner-stone of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and apply them to Benjamin Nathan.

"He has gone from his sphere of toil and trial, where the reality never equals the anticipations of hope or ambition; but his worth and his zeal, reverently treasured, will rear a loving monument to his memory more enduring than brilliant fame, for polluted breath cannot tarnish nor time itself dim or efface it."

His absence makes a void in the hearts of his associates, who keenly feel and deplore his loss: but they must find consolation in his bright example, and in the reflection that his deeds of mercy toward those who, it is said, are God's especial care, will have assuredly appealed before His throne for the salvation of the souls of departed friends.

E. B. HART, Vice-President.

SAM'L A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

MA SUMMER TRADE. CY
MA CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 30, 1870.

The firm of SCHUYLER & DUMONT was dissolved by the death of SMITH A. SCHUYLER on the 27th inst. ROBT. DUMONT.

No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

I have this day associated with me ROBERT S. DUMONT, and will continue the Custom-house Brokerage business under the firm name and style of ROBERT DUMONT & SON.

ROBT. DUMONT.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW LAMP CHIMNEY COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of July, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of the New Lamp Chimney Company of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of its President, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JAMES KERR, Assignee in Bankruptcy,

ju18-1aw3wM* No. 6 Murray-st., City of New-York.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fails to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.

Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4	Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31
China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
Return tickets......$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets......$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat., Aug. 6	Tyrian......Wed., Aug. 3
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 13	Sidonian......Wed., Aug. 10
Europa......Sat., Aug. 20	Britannia......Wed., Aug. 17
India......Sat., Aug. 27	Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 24
Cambria......Sat., Sept. 3	Iowa......Wed., Aug. 31
Anglia......Sat., Sept. 10	Dacian......Wed., Sept. 7
	Dorian......Wed., Sept. 14

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90.
Steerage passage, $30.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE............DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, Sept. 17

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.............Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.......Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth).	$75	Steerage......	$30
To London......	80	To London......	35
To Paris......	90	To Paris......	38
To Halifax, N. S......	20	To Halifax, N. S......	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 4.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.......Aug. 4
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Aug. 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.........Aug. 18

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY

THE STEAM-SHIPS
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction, Breakwater, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 31st......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 31st......5:00 P. M.
Monday, 1st......7:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st......11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d......7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 2d......11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 3d...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d..12:00 M.
Thursday, 4th......9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 4th......1:00 P. M.
Friday, 5th......9:30 A. M.	Friday, 5th......1:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The slipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. Annual Register, giving full information. Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

A CLERGYMAN (M. A.) WILL PREPARE a few pupils for business or college; unexceptionable references. Address PRECEPTOR, Box No. 29, Station F, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—LADIES, CATHOLIC, speaking Spanish, to go to South America; one as principal of a normal school, and one of a college. Address, stating terms, experience, and ability and references, his Excellency M. R. GARCIA, Lake Oscawana, near Peekskill, N. Y.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED in teaching, would like a position in an academy or public school, to teach higher English and mathematics, or French, German and object lessons; would accept a place at the South. Address, stating terms, Box No. 135 Saugerties Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, desires a situation as teacher in a family or seminary; competent to teach piano, Latin, elementary French and English. Address Box No. 23 Pittsfield, Mass.

A FRENCH LADY, (PROTESTANT,) lately from Europe, and who has had considerable experience in teaching, desires to give lessons in the French language, either in schools or private families. Address Box No. 367 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Fall term commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and tales for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them: the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FOR SALE—THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, twelve miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 29, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received by the undersigned at No. 339 Canal-street, New-York City, until 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 4th day of August next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, the articles named in the following list:

3,200 pairs 3 pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,600 pairs 2½ pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,400 pairs 2½ pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
250 pairs 2 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,550 pairs 2½ pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
10,000 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
7,000 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
175 dozen 8-4 Plaid Woolen Shawls.
210,000 yards 64 Square Standard Prints.
59,000 Indigo Blue Drilling, (best quality.)
25,000 yards ¾ Good Ticking.
10,000 yards Indigo and Grey-mixed Satinets.
6,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
180,000 yards Standard Brown Sheeting, 4-4.
10,000 yards Heavy Cotton Duck, (for tents.)
18,000 yards Linsey.
25,000 yards Heavy Blue Twilled Flannel.
27,000 yards Heavy Red Twilled Flannel.
8,000 Hickory Shirts.
12,000 Red Flannel Shirts.
1,350 dozen Men's Heavy Wool Socks.
575 dozen Women's Heavy Wool Hose.
500 dozen Children's Heavy Wool Hose.
800 dozen plaid Cotton Handkerchiefs, (large.)
8,500 pounds of Yarn, assorted colors.
800 dozen Standard make, six-cord Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.
800 dozen standard make, three-cord, enameled Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.
1,000 pounds Linen Thread, standard, Nos. 25 and 30.
4,000 Men's Coats.
4,000 Men's Pants.
800 pair Men's Shoes.
400 pair Women's Shoes.
200 pair Children's Shoes.
5,000 Hats, either black or gray felt, black wool or military.
220 dozen Cast Steel Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds.
170 dozen Cast Steel Half Axes, 2 to 3 pounds.
1,500 Tinned Iron Kettles, 4, 6, 8 quarts.
4,000 Fry-pans, usual size for Indians.
400 dozen Tin-pans, pressed, 2, 4 and 6 quarts.
800 dozen Iron Table-spoons.
850 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
1,300 dozen Butcher-knives, cast steel, 6 inch blade, ebony handles.
150 dozen Tin Pails, 6 to 12 quarts, no covers.
90 dozen Hoes.
300 dozen Tin Plates.
330 dozen Ax-handles.
170 dozen Half Ax-handles.
20,000 pounds Tobacco.

Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for. The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require none or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above list, at the prices proposed.

All bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that is not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made for goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 29, 1870, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed (here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in New-York on or before the 20th day of August next; and if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within five days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated July 29, 1870, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.
E. S. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Philadelphia *Press* and *Enquirer*, and *Washington Chronicle* and *Republican*, please copy and send bills to Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.]

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.
PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.
NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,
G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 16th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals for 450 tons of Lackawanna Anthracite Coal, will be received at the office of the Surgeon in charge at the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, until the 10th day of August, 1870.

The coal to be of egg size, (suitable for steaming,) and of the best quality, each and every ton to be of 2,240 pounds weight. The whole quantity of coal to be delivered and stowed in the place assigned on the Hospital premises at such time or times as may be hereafter designated.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

The contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; the bids to be submitted, by the undersigned, to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for approval.
S. JACKSON, Surgeon United States Navy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN, WILLING TO room together, will find a neatly-furnished front room in a private family, near Fulton Ferry. Also, a back parlor, suitable for a single gentleman; terms low. Apply at No. 135 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND FIRST-class board at No. 227 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY COMPETENT young women, situations as cook and laundress, or cook and work; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or do the work of the house; or will go separate; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; understands baking, game, soups and making butter and deserts, and ice-cream if required; wishes the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse, or would do general house-work for a small family; City reference. Address No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation as laundress or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; can do fluting, and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE person who has had considerable experience in nursing, a situation in the same capacity; can furnish first-class City and country references as to capability, &c. Call at No. 27 Rutgers-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A situation; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a thorough English cook; good City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, about 30, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or working, or nurse and sewing; very efficient; has the best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY superior cook; understands all kinds of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; reference from her former place in the City where she lived several years; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly or of growing children; can do plain sewing; no objection to the country; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 8 East 14th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with the best possible references, a situation as such in a private family; City or country; will assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do upstairs work; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

ANY RESPECTABLE FAMILY TIRED of the waste and impudence of servants, may hear of a thorough housekeeper from New-England, who will personally do all the work, except washing, by addressing COMMON SENSE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office. Must be treated as an equal.

ALL PARTIES IN WANT OF HELP for City and country can be supplied with the best at magnificent office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a well-experienced man; is a first-class groom and careful driver, and can give good City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Can be seen at the stable of his last employer, No. 17 East 27th-st., where he has lived for the past six years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business as a first-class man; best of City reference. Call on or address T. W., at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or farmer by a married man with no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; wife is a first-class dairy-woman and cook; can give the very best references. Address J. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references. Address, for two days, M. G., care of H. Grassele, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER INDUSTRIOUS man, a situation; is a good vegetable gardener; can take care of a gentleman's place in the country; can take care of horses and carriage; has good City reference. Address H. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a smart, active young man who perfectly understands driving, care of horses, harness, carriages and gardening; can milk; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address S., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—Wanted immediately, an experienced housekeeper, two chamber-maids and seamstress, and all nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks of all kinds; houseworkers of all nations and capacities come.

ALL COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., can get excellent situations, in City or country, by applying at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; also, girls lately landed wanted.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25TH-ST.—Wanted, immediately, for places vacant, in City and country, all English, Irish Scotch, German and French cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids waiters, nurses, seamstresses, general work, &c.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., wanted, all girls and women, young or old, of all nations.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Fifteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 10. For paving Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
No. 11. For sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
No. 12. For sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vestry streets.
No. 13. For sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 14. For sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 15. For sewer in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Morton streets, and Weehawken-street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 1,) from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 2,) from Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 3,) from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to River-side Park.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 22. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 23. For curb, gutter, and flagging Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston-street.
No. 24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 25. For flagging Avenue A. from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.
$31,000.
FIVE DAYS.
THREE RACES EACH DAY,
commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 2.
Mansion House Stakes, $2,200, 2 miles, 24 entries.
Club Purse, $700, all ages, 1½ miles.
American Club Purse, $2,500, mile heats, 3 of 5.
THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.
Grand steeple-chase handicap.
West End Hotel Stakes, $2,350, 1 mile, 31 entries.
Club Purse, $1,000, heats of 2 miles.
FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 4.
Robins' Stakes, $4,250, heats of 2 miles, 25 entries, and Three other races, with Gentlemen's Cup race.
LAST DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 6.
Hurdle handicap, 2 miles, 8 hurdles.
Restoration Stakes, $6,500, 4-mile heats, 15 entries.
Tweed Purse, $1,000.
AMOS ROBINS, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT will leave from Pier No. 28 Murray-st., North River, at 6¾ A. M., 9½ A. M. and 11 o'clock A. M., returning when the races are over. Passengers will reach the course in less than two hours.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
LONG BRANCH RACES.

On the race days at Long Branch, on SATURDAY, July 30, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY following, the trains connecting at Sandy Hook with steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 11 A. M., will not stop at Highlands and Seabright, as usual, but proceed direct to Long Branch and the Race-course at Oceanport. Fare to the Race-course $1. JAS. FISK, JR., President.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greysourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,
leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An act to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania-avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the north-west gate of the Capitol to the crossing of 15th-st. west. The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind; to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and in fact all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (Public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made; it is provided therein "that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR..............Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............Manager
FOURTH WEEK
FOURTH WEEK
of the wonderful artist,
KATHI LANNER
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.

Production of Kathi Lanner's new Grand Comic Ballet Pantomime entitled
SITALA,
SITALA,
SITALA,
THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
with new and magnificent scenery, dresses and appointments.
SITALA..............KATHI LANNER

To commence with the attractice Terpsichorean Melange entitled
THE NATIONS.
THE NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the usual matinees will be suspended.

Seats secured in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15,
with
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

On the following and every Saturday evening will be produced a dramatization, in three acts, of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S EXQUISITE POEM OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

The box-sheet will be opened on Monday, Aug. 8, at the Theatre, and at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, when seats may be secured six days in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.

No. 585 Broadway.
AUG. 1, FOURTH WEEK OF
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS
AND BURLESQUE OPERA.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

DANCING.

GANSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

Private lessons given at any hour day or evening. Residence No. 237 East 10th-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
July 22, 1870.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the screw tug
CLINTON,
of 50 tons.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance with five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten per centum thereto.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MANVEL & LINDSAY COMPANY, Bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell, at public auction, at the factory heretofore occupied by said Company, Fulton-st., Elizabethport, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1870, at 2½ o'clock P. M., the entire stock, machinery, tools, and appurtenances for the manufacture of Lindsay's Patent Wrench contained in said factory, together with the interest of said corporation in the patent-right to manufacture said wrench, and in the lease of said premises; also all the right, title and interest of said Company in a steam engine in the possession of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey. The establishment is in complete condition for resuming operations, and it is believed can be very profitably worked. The whole will be sold in one parcel, for cash, and can be inspected at the factory, or a schedule be seen at the office of the assignee at any time previous to the sale. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.
JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.
ap18-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870. RIDLEY WATTS, HENRY GRINNELL, Executors.
ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870. DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.
ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.
my9-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.
JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, SAMUEL LEECH, Executors.
je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.
SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.
je4-law6mM*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS UPTOWN restaurant, for ladies and gentlemen; ice-cream, confectionery, cake, &c.; also, largest size brick oven. A four-story brick building with every convenience, with lease for a term of years. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to HEBBARD & DOTY, No. 29 East 14th-st., New York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 388 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Unabated Efforts of the Police to Discover the Assassin.

Nothing Definite Ascertained—Difficulties of the Search—The Received and the Rejected Theories—The Probabilities and the Possibilities.

It is not possible, as yet, to give the public the welcome intelligence that the assassin of Benjamin Nathan has been discovered, or even that any tangible data have been obtained which make that earnestly-desired event a probability of the near future. This ill success is not due to the lack of effort in the search for the murderer. Superintendent Jourdan has hardly slept since the discovery of the murder, and Capts. Kelso and Burden have been equally untiring. The case has by no means, however, depended upon their personal exertions, as Superintendent Jourdan has engaged in the service every member of the force, no matter what his rank or place, who has developed any aptitude for such work, and scores of keen-witted men are constantly on the move day and night, up and down the City, scouring every high way and by-way for any vestige, even the faintest, of the assassin. All this endeavor has naturally resulted in turning up something that, for the moment, seemed promising, but which upon further investigation proved to be utterly valueless. For instance, late on Saturday night, word came to a patrolman on a lonely post, that a man in East Eleventh-street had purchased a Jurgensen watch under suspicious circumstances. It was passed rapidly along from post to post until it reached Superintendent Jourdan, and when it did two detectives were sent out immediately to act upon the hint thus given. After a protracted search they found the buyer, and also that he had bought for a low price from a neighbor who was in pecuniary distress, an old-fashioned gold watch, that in no respect bore the slightest resemblance to the watch taken away by the murderer. Again, an old lady respectably dressed, called Saturday evening to see the Superintendent, and he being engaged, she sat down in the outer office. Presently she announced that she had important information to give, but could not wait, whereupon the Superintendent was called and heard her story, in which there was not a grain of anything of the slightest value in working up the case. These are samples of how time is constantly wasted and patience tried in the investigation. The public may be sure, too, that when anything of value is obtained, it will be preciously guarded, and nothing but the chaff of the pursuit allowed to be scattered to the general ear.

THEORIES OF THE POLICE.

While searching for facts, the Police, in common with every one else, are theorizing on the case, and it cannot do any harm to say that the most experienced and valuable detectives agree in their conclusions: There is no suspicion whatever, entertained among them that any one within the house had any hand in, or knowledge of the crime, prior to its commission. There was, for a time, a thought that the young man, William Kelly, might have been concerned in it, but it was removed in the first stages of the inquiry, and nothing has since been learned that has had the effect of reviving it. No one else in the house was suspected at the outset, and during the rigid examination of the house and the case which has since ensued nothing has been found to create suspicion against them. As already stated, the carpenters and plumbers who had been employed in the house were speedily placed among the impossibilities of the case, and they all yet remain entirely free from taint of suspicion. Patiently and untiringly giving attention to every possible phase of the case that was presented until it was exhausted, Superintendent Jourdan has constantly been driven, whether he would or no, back upon the original theory so palpably presented by the bloody corpse and its surroundings, that a burglar surprised while rifling the safe and his retreat cut off had committed murder as the only means of escape.

THE SINGULAR WEAPON.

But in considering this theory the weapon used has been an insoluble enigma. The detectives can scarcely do more than gaze at it in dazed wonder, and ask themselves why a burglar, even one of the low class called "snoozers," should have such a thing on such an expedition. It could be made useful certainly in opening shutters and bureau drawers, for it has been tried on both and found effective, but still a boat-builder's "dog," which it really is, has never before been known to be used as a burglar's tool, and it certainly was not taken with the intention of being put to the dreadful purpose for which it was used. Murder not being intended, the means of murder were certainly not considered, and nothing is considered a surer proof that it was a pre-arranged affair, based on the supposition that the house was unoccupied, except by one or two servants, sleeping remote from the safe, than the fact that the burglar did not use a knife or pistol. He could have used even the latter with impunity, so far as noise was concerned, for none know better than burglars the property of houses as to transmission of sound, and the dead walls and floors of this house are absolute non-conductors, as has been found by actual experiment. One detective, standing in one room, has halloed with all his strength, but the officer in the next was unable to hear him, although listening intently; heavy weights have been thrown down and no jar felt. The house has the gift of complete silence.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

There is one hope that the assassin may be discovered. Baffled by the "dog," failing to find any positive evidence of how the burglar entered the premises, Superintendent Jourdan falls back on the Mayor's proclamation, which is here reproduced, as it cannot be made too public:

> For any information, direct or indirect, or however slight which may eventually result in the most material aid to an arrest of the murderer, the sum of $5,000 reward will be paid to the informer, and communications treated confidentially.
>
> For the recovery of the watch or chain or any one of the studs, unless they were found abandoned, and although such recovery may not eventually obtain the arrest of the murderer, $2,500 will be paid independently of the first offer.
>
> These offers are not only guaranteed by the family of the late Mr. Nathan, but the members of it authorize me to offer in addition twice the above specified amounts in each of the specified cases. Address Superintendent Jourdan, or
>
> July 29, 1870. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

The assassin most probably had an outside accomplice, called a "plant," as most burglars have, to give notice of the appearance of danger in the street, and that accomplice is safe in coming forward to earn the fortune offered in this and the other rewards. But whether he had or not, that assassin certainly left the house more or less blood-stained, and certainly went somewhere, and was seen by some one with those stains upon him. He assuredly changed his clothes somewhere, and from that place and person is expected the clue that will lead to the discovery of the murderer. Even the slightest hint is sufficient, and, conveyed in any way that may suit the informer, it is certain to meet with immediate and thorough attention. It is supposed, as a matter of course, that the assassin has fled from the City, if he had the means, but, if he has, that circumstance need not deter the informer from coming forward, as the arm of the law is long enough to reach him, wherever he may be, and if even a general description of his person is furnished, the detectives can follow him to the uttermost ends of the earth.

THE FUNERAL TODAY.

While these efforts are being made to capture the assassin, his victim yet lies unburied, in the house where his beneficent life was so savagely closed. The funeral will take place this morning, and notwithstanding the desire of the stricken family that it shall be private, will be made the means of testifying the public sympathy and respect. The members of the Stock Exchange will attend in a body, and thousands of the friends of the deceased will be present.

RESPECT FOR THE MEMORY OF MR. NATHAN.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital, the following references to, and resolutions upon, the decease of the President, were unanimously united in and ordered to be engrossed upon the minutes, and then published, and ordered to be transmitted to the family.

A mysterious murder, with whose tragic details probably everybody throughout this broad land is now familiar, has suddenly removed from earth our beloved associate and our generous friend, who, for many years, has been President of the Mount Sinai Hospital.

Amid the profound sadness of an entire Metropolis over his death, we feel how inadequate and weak seem any words of sorrow or tributary remembrance. But we cannot follow the remains of our departed associate, friend and President to the grave, without first doing mere justice to the hospital, directors, and to our own feelings than really to his memory in testifying through this sincere action of surviving officers our estimation of him. We shall ever remember and essay to imitate his unvarying courtesy, his unaffected demeanor to all of high or low estate, his manifold and unostentatious generosities and wearying duties of his trust, his religious purity of thought and speech, his incessant practical teaching of holy command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," his perfect honesty of business intercourse, his magnetic companionship, his sympathetic deeds of compassion and mercy, his refined social hospitality, his scholarly attainments, and that courage which signaled his dying hour. A hundred thousand citizens mourn the loss of Benjamin Nathan, their fellow-citizen; but our little band, perhaps, only knew how greatly he deserved all the regrets which the great Press voice, in behalf of those citizens, utters around his bier. And now we paraphrase the touching words of Judge Albert Cardozo, in reviewing the decease of other directors, and delivered in his oration at the recent laying of the cornerstone of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and apply them to Benjamin Nathan.

"He has gone from his sphere of toil and trial, where the reality never equals the anticipations of hope or ambition; but his worth and his zeal, reverently treasured, will rear a loving monument to his memory more enduring than brilliant fame, for polluted breath cannot tarnish nor time itself dim or efface it."

His absence makes a void in the hearts of his associates, who keenly feel and deplore his loss; but they must find consolation in his bright example, and in the reflection that his deeds of mercy toward those who, it is said, are God's especial care, will have assuredly appealed before His throne for the salvation of the souls of departed friends. E. B. HART, Vice-President.

Sam'l. A. Lewis, Honorary Secretary.

New-York, July 21, 1870.

WHAT THE WEEKLIES SAY.

Views of the Sunday Papers on the Murder of Mr. Nathan.

The weekly newspapers of the Metropolis, published yesterday, had extended reports of the Nathan murder case, together with editorial comments upon the same. From some of the latter we quote as follows:

The *Courier* says:

"Our reporter's theory of the murder differs in some essential particulars from that either of the Press or any of his brother detectives. His idea is that the murderer was not a laborer or mechanic, because he had very small and aristocratic hands, as shown by the prints of his fingers on the waistcoat, and in several parts of the rooms. 2. That those prints show a 'soft' as well as small hand—'a hand of little employment.' 3. That he was not a professional burglar, although he had a burglar's 'tool,' because a 'professional' would never have struck his victim with his fist, as, from the blackened eyes of Mr. Nathan, he was evidently struck; but would have closed with him to choke him, or would have struck him first with whatever weapon he had. 4. That he was an 'outsider,' who knew Mr. Nathan's habits on the 'street' as well as in the house; that he 'piped' him on the afternoon of Thursday, entered the house and secreted himself. 5. That the instrument he used to commit the murder he had probably procured that very day in some ship-yard. 6. That the prints of his hand make it a fair inference that the two lost fingers were blown off by gunpowder, and may have been shot away during the late war. 7. That he was probably a well-dressed, respectable man, who made his quarters more or less at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, while watching Mr. Nathan's house preparatory to the murder. We give these as hints which may help in the detection of the criminal."

The *Sunday Times & Noah's Weekly Messenger* says:

"We have had nothing since the assassination on his doorstep, in Twelfth-street, of Charles Rogers, to startle the community so effectually as the assassination, last Friday morning, of Mr. Benjamin Nathan in his own house. That house is an elegant brown-stone 'palatial' mansion in Twenty-third-street, opposite to the Fifth avenue Hotel. The situation is one of the most public and central in our City. The hotel lamps opposite must have thrown a flood of light into the open windows of Mr. Nathan's house. The policemen are numerous in that vicinity. Life and bustle are on the pave in front all night long. The locality is about the last one a burglar would select to operate upon on account of its exposure, and the deceased himself frequently rejoiced in what he considered its security. Yet in this very place a desperate struggle took place between a robber, who had contrived to conceal himself in the house, and the opulent owner of the mansion, at some time between 1 and 5 o'clock last Friday morning, and the bloody scene presented afterward reminds us of the gory doors and walls of the room in which Dr. Burdell was assassinated, some years ago, in Bond-street. * * * * Who the murderer was, there is no opportunity, as yet, to even conjecture. It is obvious that his object was plunder, but it does not appear that, despite his terrible struggle with his victim, he was able to possess himself of anything but Mr. Nathan's valuable watch and diamonds. These he will find it difficult to dispose of without leaving a clue to his detection. In the meantime, the police are on the *qui vive;* very large rewards are offered for the capture of the murderer; detectives are seeking him in every direction; public sympathy is keenly aroused, and a universal hope is prevalent that the fiend may be brought to justice. It is anything but creditable to the vigilance of the 'Metropolitan Police' that such a hideous crime could be so boldly perpetrated and in a situation so apparently safe from disturbance. If citizens can be battered to death in their own domiciles by midnight robbers in a brown-stone mansion opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel, what security can they feel who reside in modest homes in more retired thoroughfares? Such are the natural reflections of every thinking mind on the subject. The idea is by no means soothing or satisfactory."

The *Dispatch* regards it as a very singular fact that the murderer went to the wash-room, where the house-keeper slept, turned on the water, cleansed himself of the foul deed, and yet it did not disturb her in her sleep. "There is no use in theorizing on this extraordinary crime," continues the editor, "but we cannot help remarking, what was seen by everybody, that while the marks of blood are traced and accounted for upstairs, there is none in a downward direction—not the slightest mark. This shows that if the murderer made his exit from the house, he must, after having cleansed himself, have done it in his bare feet, or fitted himself out with another pair of shoes and stockings. There are none missing by any one in the house, so far as we know. Those who have seen the scene of this tragedy must be satisfied that the living actor fled, covered with blood, and should have left tracks behind him. In this case, that is not done. From a careful investigation of this mysterious murder, we are satisfied that no professional burglar committed the crime. He did not have burglar's tools with him to accomplish his purpose, and if he gave no proof of having entered the house, he left no proof behind him that he left the premises."

The Sunday *News* says: "When stealthy murder lurks at dead of night amid the splendors of a palatial home, and hurls the millionaire from slumber to eternity; when the assassin, eager for plunder, seeks his victim within the costly walls of a mansion in the most brilliant and fashionable precinct of the great City; well may a startled community distrust the efficacy of laws for the protection of life and property. The people of New-York have been, of late, confronted repeatedly with the ghastly terrors of assassination in their midst; but since the mystery of the Burdell tragedy, no deed of blood had been done in this Metropolis more likely to excite a popular horror than that which was revealed on Friday morning, when the bleeding corpse of Benjamin Nathan was discovered on his bed-room floor. Here, of course, no tragedy of a domestic nature assists in provoking the public interest. The broken safe, the stolen valuables, the presence of the burglar's jimmy with which the fatal blow was struck, plainly indicate that the motive was robbery, and the perpetrator doubtless some bold and practiced outlaw plying with bloody hands his desperate vocation. So that this new horror seems barren of that strange romance of crime which, as in the Burdell case, sometimes excites the public mind almost to a frenzy in the contemplation of the web of intrigue, passion, jealousies and domestic scandals entangled with the culminating fact of murder. But when in the broad glare of day the eye rests upon the scene of this last tragedy, taking in the grandeur and elegance of the neighborhood, and all the attributes of wealth and luxury within that abode, now given up to mourning; and when the thought recurs that no sound was heard by the other inmates of the house while the work of death and plunder was going on; no cry for help; no noise of struggling; no jangling of implements when the safe was being broken—the mystery is sufficient to breed a popular sensation of the most intense nature, if only with the idea that it suggests of the helplessness against assassination of each and every one of us in this great City, rich and poor, as we lie in our beds at night. The Board of Brokers have offered a reward of $10,000 for the apprehension of this murderer. So far, good. But, in the name of this rich City's honor and security, let not the efforts of our authorities in this matter be measured by dollars. Our police resources must be strained to the utmost to hunt down this bold and dangerous criminal. If, however, it be an affair of money, if only large rewards can stimulate our detectives to activity, then let the rich men, who now must feel that their wealth is no protection against dagger and bludgeon, pay the price that is necessary to catch and punish the culprit. For once, let us feel that the machinery of justice in this City can cope with the cunning of a desperado; not because the life of Mr. Nathan was of more value than is that of the humblest citizen, but because of the accepted fact that the fate of a man of affluence and position, perishing thus miserably by a burglar's hand, must command the attention of influential men to the necessity of energizing the Department of Municipal Police. We would as earnestly invoke punishment for a beggar's murderer, if there were any hopes of engendering, in such a case, the requisite degree of public sympathy. But, human nature being as it is, we would have the blood of this last victim eloquent in behalf of rich and poor alike, in appealing for protection against lawlessness and crime."

A Free Fight on a Steam-boat.

The members of the Ocean Seaman's Association proceeded on an excursion to Excelsior Park on the steam-boat *Tittmar*, yesterday. While on the grounds some of the men had a quarrel and a fight, which they renewed on the arrival of the steamer at the foot of Spring-street. During the mêlée which ensued, John Marmion, a resident of Brooklyn, was knocked overboard, and narrowly escaped being drowned, he being rescued by a citizen. August Davis, of No. 16 Monroe-street, was severely wounded on the head, and, also, Mary Clark, of No. 40 New Chambers-street, by bricks thrown at them by John Williams, who was arrested. All of the wounded were sent home. The origin of the disturbance was not ascertained.

ROMANISM AND PROTESTANTISM.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Collyer, of Chicago—Rome and Boston—Comparative Views.

A large congregation for this season of the year assembled yesterday morning, at the Church of the Messiah, to listen to a sermon from Rev. Robert Collyer, D. D., the eminent Chicago divine, on the subject of "Rome and Boston." The main theme of the discourse was a comparison of Romanism and Protestantism.

The preacher took for his text Matthew xi., 17, and began his remarks by showing how important nations deemed it to obtain information as to the material condition, not only of their own but of other nations. The condition of the crops was a subject in connection with which the newspapers displayed all the enterprise at their command, and their columns were filled with statistics and letters from all sections of the country. He would admit, however, that these sources of information were not always reliable, and a careful perusal of the Chicago papers would lead one inevitably to conclude that there would be no crop of anything this or any other year. Statistics as to the sanitary condition of different countries were also eagerly sought after, and the mortality among the different callings and classes was annually a matter of close investigation. The same eagerness was manifested in collecting educational statistics; how many children attended the public schools; what proportion of the inhabitants could read and write, &c. A comparison was also instituted to ascertain how many readers *Edwards on the Will* had, in proportion to those who favored *David Copperfield*; or how Byron compared with Longfellow in the public estimation. The morals of different nations were also compared, though statistics on this point were very incomplete. There was a much stronger motive than more curiosity in these investigations. It was found that where there prevailed the densest ignorance there was also the worst famine. The rich loam of Illinois, in the hands of the poor whites of the South, was little better than sand, while the rocky uplands of Massachusetts yielded abundantly to the graduate of the public school.

But there was another report which nations seldom made, and which philosophers affected to treat with contempt, and yet which was of the utmost importance, was that of the religious faith of nations. By that he meant the whole religious idea of a nation—the way the tide runs out, not its whirling about rocks and in corners. This was the mainspring in all society's machinery. The best development of mind existed where the faith was the most holy and healthy. Christianity was divided into Romanism and Protestantism, the Greek Church siding with the former and Ritualism taking the position of the blank leaf between the Old and New Testament. The different influence of the two was readily seen in the characters of the nations. Here nineteen-twentieths of those who beg belong to nations who have been held to the old faith. In twenty years' experience he had met with but a single Scotch beggar. The speaker then contrasted the different nations, as judged by their religious faith, and thought everything favored Protestantism. That faith which resulted in the best farms, the greatest average freedom from vice, and the most intelligence, was on the whole the best. That was his criterion. It was no proof of the superiority of a vine that St. Peter planted it on Mount Zion, when he found one that Starr King planted on the rocky hills of the Granite State, yielding better fruit. The new faith set every man out in a clear space and taught him his responsibility to God alone. The old faith says, I come to you instead of God; you put yourself in my hands; no need of a book, but take a breviary, and after all your memory will do as well as that. The less you know the better. Protestantism teaches all men their relations to the universe and to its maker. An ounce of faith is worth pounds of ministers. But Protestantism was also divided into Radicalism and Conservatism—one trying to make men the children of the Church, and the other, sons of God. The Episcopal Church of England and the Presbyterianism of Scotland exemplified these two branches. In this country Episcopalianism had worn itself out in Virginia, while Puritanism in the New-England States had steadily advanced. Hence the simplest Protestantism was productive of the best results. If the advocate of Romanism could prove that Protestantism was sure to lead to perdition, he would prefer the hell of Channing, Parker and King to the heaven of Pio Nono. As Father Taylor said of a pious Puritan: "That good old man in hell; why he would change the climate, and the tide of emigration would set that way." After considering briefly some of the features of the different creeds now preached, Dr. Colyer said that Protestantism was changing now and there was no help for it. The cry had come down, "Speak to the children that they go forward." Yet some were shouting, "Put on the brakes; you are going too fast." We must feel that the faith which has already wrought such good results is the one likely to do so in the future, and its best form was Congregationalism. Unitarianism was only the old Congregationalism made reasonable and stripped of its radicalism. We do not even dream what we shall be able to do if we adopt these things: Old Congregationalism; supremacy of the minister as a minister in his own church; simplicity of faith. This is the faith planted in the West. It is sure to result in good homes, churches, schools, newspapers and everything that was good; down to—good prayer-meetings.

In the evening Dr. Collyer preached in the same place on "Pulpits and Preachers."

Tragedy at Shady-Side—A Man Killed in Self-Defense.

Yesterday morning, two carpenters, named Daniel Abbott and James Rapp, who had been at work on a job at Shady-Side, N. J., near Bull's Ferry, were in the lager-beer saloon of John Elfers, waiting for their employer. A strange man also entered the place, and, in a disorderly manner, asked the carpenters to take a drink with him. They refused, when the unknown assaulted them—knocked down Abbott, who is an elderly man, and broke his jaw with a kick, and also loosened nearly all of the unfortunate man's teeth. Rapp also sustained severe injuries at the hands of the brute, who finally left the saloon with the explanation that he intended to serve all Prussians and Dutchmen in a similar manner. An hour after the fellow returned to Mr. Elfers' saloon and demanded liquor of Mrs. Elfers. She declined to furnish it, naturally fearing violence, and her refusal so infuriated the man that he stepped into the roadway and picked up a huge stone. Re-entering the saloon, he threatened to kill the woman, at the same time calling her vile names. The husband interfered to protect his wife, when the half-drunken wretch made an effort to assault him also. Elfers seized a heavy piece of wood, used to drive taps into barrels, and struck the assailant a terrific blow on the side of the head, inflicting a wound that proved fatal in a short time. The dead man being an Irishman, his side of the quarrel was espoused by nearly 100 of the workmen employed in the factories, and they made serious threats of lynching the plucky saloon keeper. So determinedly did they proceed, that Elfers became alarmed and managed to escape from his pursuers, finally rowing over to this City in a skiff and surrendered himself to Officer West, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who in due time escorted the prisoner to Police Head-quarters, where Superintendent Jourdan listened to his story and locked him up to await an examination.

Dedication of a Roman Catholic Church at Paterson, N. J.

Yesterday was a notable Sabbath among the Irish Catholic citizens of Paterson. The magnificent new church, which has been in process of erection since the Summer of 1865, at the corner of Main and Grand streets, was dedicated with solemn and imposing services. Notwithstanding the fact that an admission fee of $1 was charged, the large building was filled to its utmost capacity. The various Catholic societies formed in procession at the old church in Oliver-street, and escorted thence Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia. The line marched round the new church, the Bishop sprinkling the holy water on the way, and entered the building by the Main-street entrance at 9¾ A. M. High mass was celebrated by Father Senez, of Jersey City, assisted by Father Hennessy, of the former City of Bergen, and Father Garvey. The dedicatory ceremonies were conducted by Very Rev. Dr. Corrigan, of Seton Hall College, Administrator of the Diocese, Rev. Father Hennessy and others. The music and choral accompaniments were artistically and sweetly rendered. The principal selections were the "Kyrie" and "Gloria" of Cerutti, the "Credo" by Farmer, the Trio for Offertory by Verdi, the "Sanctus" by Mercadante, and "Agnus Dei." At the conclusion of the services the organist played Rossini's overture of "Tancred." Right Rev. Bishop Wood delivered the sermon, which was an eloquent effort, and elicited much favorable comment. In the evening vespers were conducted by Rev. Dr. Corrigan, assisted by a number of other priests.

The ground for the new church thus so solemnly dedicated was first broken in June, 1865, and the corner-stone was laid the September following. The edifice is situated on the principal street of the city, and is one of the most beautiful and massive structures of the kind in the State. It exceeds in size, if not in grandeur, the cathedral at Newark, which has heretofore been considered the largest ecclesiastical edifice in New-Jersey. The sides fronting on the streets are of free-stone from the quarry at Little Falls. The other walls are built of stone taken from the Paterson quarries. The extreme length of the church is 188 feet, and the width 80. The tower is 225 feet in height. The architecture is of the English Gothic style, slightly decorated. There are three marble altars, the grand altar in the centre being of exquisite finish. The pastor of the church, Rev. W. McNulty, has been untiring in his efforts to forward the good work which now stands as a splendid memorial to his indefatigable zeal, as well as the liberality of the congregation, in proof of which it is but necessary to remark that the enterprise is entirely free from debt. The first Catholic mission in Paterson was established about the year 1820, when service was held in a small frame building on Broadway, and was visited occasionally by a priest from New-York.

The Weather—Cool and Pleasant.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at Wm. P. Byrne's Mineral Water Spa, No. 169 Broadway:

6 A. M.	73°	4 P. M.	83°
8 A. M.	74°	6 P. M.	82°
10 A. M.	84°	8 P. M.	79°
Noon	87½°	10 P. M.	75½°
2 P. M.	84½°	12 P. M.	74½°

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures:

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	30.000
Maximum, at 7 A. M. July 24	30.140
Minimum, at 5 A. M. July 29	29.800
Range	.340
THERMOMETER.	**Degrees.**
Mean	78.9
Maximum, at 4 P. M. July 25	92.5
Minimum, at 6 A. M. July 30	67.0
Range	25.5
REMARKS.	**Inches.**
July 28, rain from 0h. 15m. A. M. to 3.30 A. M., amount of water	1.01
July 28, rain from 10.15 P. M. to 11.45 P. M., amount of water	.54
Total amount of water for week	1.55
	Miles.
Distance traveled by the wind during the week	1,314

A Father Shot by His Son—Arrest of the Latter.

Patrick Dooley, aged forty-three, residing at No. 426 East Eighteenth-street, was shot in the left hand by his son Patrick, aged eighteen, yesterday afternoon. The boy had acted in a bad way, and his father, meeting him on the stairs, began reprimanding him for his conduct. Patrick the younger became enraged at his father, and drew a revolver from his pocket, with which he fired twice at his parent. The first bullet failed to take effect, and the second struck the elder Patrick in the hand. The young man then made his escape, but Superintendent Jourdan sent out a general alarm and secured his arrest in the Eighteenth Ward. The unnatural son will be arraigned before a Magistrate today.

By a rather remarkable coincidence another Patrick Dooley, aged twenty six, of No. 226 East Twenty-second-street, became involved in a quarrel, last evening, with some young men, near his residence, when he was struck on the head with a brick by one of the gang named Rogers, and severely injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital. No arrests were made.

Personal.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War; Marquis de Chambrun, Washington; Col. Henry Wells, Aurora, N. Y.; Gen. Fisk, of St. Louis, and James Terwilliger, Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. W. Bodisco, of the Russian Legation; Gen. Serrell, U. S. A., and Baron de Bethmann, of Frankfort, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Commodore Le Roy, U. S. N., and Col. J. G. Berret, Washington, are at the New-York Hotel. Prof. Greene, of Troy, and Pay-master Carmody, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Barnum, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House. Julius Eichberg, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. O. L. Shepherd, United States Army, and Hon. L. Selye, Rochester, are at the Astor House.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Montauk Base-Ball Club will start today on a short tour, playing as follows: At Troy—Putnams, Tuesday, Aug. 2; Independents, Wednesday, Aug. 3; Champions, Thursday, Aug. 4. At Ballston Spa—The San Souci, Friday, Aug. 5. At Schenectady—Alerts, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The officers of the Eleventh Regiment N. Y. S. N. G., at a recent meeting, passed resolutions of thanks to the Twenty-fifth Regiment, at Albany, for their cordial and generous reception at the State capital a short time ago, and resolutions inviting that regiment to visit this City.

An unknown man was found drowned yesterday in the East River, near Pier No. 23. The body was dressed in plaid pantaloons, check shirt, black vest, new brogans, and a leather around his waist. Removed to the Morgue.

Harriet Lazerus, aged nine years, fell off a fire escape at No. 66 Bayard-street, at the third story, yesterday. Her jaw was broken, and she sustained other injuries. She was sent to the Park Hospital.

John Ray, aged fifty-two, of Seventy-ninth-street and Avenue A, yesterday, fell from the front platform of car No. 52, of the Second-avenue line, while intoxicated, and sustained a compound fracture of the arm.

An unknown man was found drowned, yesterday, in the North River, near Yonkers, and had in one of his pockets an attachment issued by Justice Chambers, of Hudson County, on the complaint of John W. Lamb against Resto Noble, dated July 28, 1870. The remains are in the hands of the Police.

Francis Boyle, aged nine years, of No. 519 West Fortieth-street, was severely injured, yesterday, by a pile of lumber falling upon him, near his residence. He was taken home by friends.

BROOKLYN.

About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a stable at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, owned by Archibald Scott, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,500; no insurance.

Thomas Murray and E. H. Egerton were arrested last night, for assaulting Frederick Oster, saloon-keeper, at No. 90 Flatbush-avenue. It appears that they entered the saloon, and after being partakers of refreshments, paid for them in blows.

About 9 o'clock last night Capt. Burns, of the Fourth Precinct, found the body of a drowned woman floating in the water at the foot of Reed-street.

Thomas Queen and James Mooney were thrown from a wagon last night, while riding down Flatbush-avenue. The former was severely injured about the head and neck; the latter escaped unharmed.

There were 439 arrests in Brooklyn during the past week.

LONG ISLAND.

At present the terminus of the Flushing and North-side Railroad is at the village of Whitestone, at least three-quarters of a mile from the shore. It has recently been decided to extend the road to the dock on Whitestone Bay, and remove the depot and buildings adjoining. A large and commodious dock is at present being built by the President of the road, Mr. Locke, with plenty of water for the largest steamers. On the completion of the railroad to the dock, passengers for the Sound steamers can leave New-York two hours after the steamers start and intercept them at Whitestone. The Company are considering a proposition for the establishment of a ferry from Whitestone to Westchester. The ferry would be only about one mile in length, and the residents of Whitestone would save at least thirty minutes in taking the Flushing Railroad between their village and the City. The entire number of trains run daily at present (thirty-eight) will continue running during the Winter, and in the early Spring from ten to twelve more will be added.

The deep pond by the Flushing Depot, at Hunter's Point, which has been a breeder of disease in Hunter's Point, and into which all the refuse of the neighborhood was thrown, will be filled up by the Flushing Railroad Company the coming week.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of an unknown man, in a nude condition, and so far advanced in decomposition that identification was impossible, was found floating in the slip at the foot of Fifth-street, Hoboken, yesterday. The body of another man, about thirty-five years of age, five feet six inches in height, with black hair, was also found in the water. He was dressed in black pantaloons, blue socks, fine boots, black and white woolen shirt, and blue wooled drawers, with a low black hat. He had evidently been in the water but a short time when discovered. The body will remain at the Coroner's until Tuesday. An inquest will be held today. In the first case an inquest was held, and a verdict given—"death by drowning; cause unknown"—and the decomposed remains were at once interred.

The neighborhood of Sussex and Hudson streets was last night the scene of a fierce fight, in which women as well as men participated. John Gorman and one Barrett, both drunk, commenced a fight, in which their wives encouraged them, and abused each other. Finally Mary Barrett threw a goblet at Mrs. Gorman, striking her on the head. At this Mrs. Gorman "pitched in," and a general riot ensued, nearly the whole neighborhood taking sides. The ringleaders and the fighting amazons were arrested, and the fighting stopped.

Michael Donovan and George W. Brown, were arrested in Newark, yesterday afternoon, for interfering with officers in their endeavors to arrest a drunken man.

The body of Patrick Egan, killed by the caving in of the Broad-street sewer, Newark, was not exhumed until late on Saturday night, when he was quite dead. Dr. Dodd, County Physician, viewed the body and ordered an inquest. A jury was impaneled by Coroner Chace, but the inquest was adjourned until 9 A. M., today.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 30.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	89⅛	89⅜
Consols for account	89⅛	89⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	83½	83½
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	83	83
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	82	82
U. S. 10-40s	80	80
Illinois Central Railroad shares	104	104
Erie Railway shares	15⅛	15⅛
At. & Gt. Western R. R. shares	22	22

Paris, July 30.—The Bourse opened firm at 66f. 30c. for Rentes, and closed firm at 66f. 90c. for Rentes.

Frankfort, July 30—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened buoyant, and closed heavy at 76⅜ for the issue of 1822.

Liverpool, July 30—2 P. M.—Cotton—The market opened flat and irregular, and closed firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7⅜d., and Middling Orleans at 7¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The market is firmer. Provisions—Pork firm. Lard firm. Beef closed at 116s. ₱ tierce.

Havre, July 30.—Cotton—The market opened at 95f. ₱ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

Antwerp, July 30.—Petroleum opened flat at 47f. and closed heavy at 46f.

Hamburg, July 30.—Petroleum closed quiet at 13 marc-bancos 12 schilling.

Bremen, July 30.—Petroleum opened firm at 6 thalers, and closed dull.

Havana, July 30.—Sugar has been slow of sale during the week, but prices are unchanged: sales of the week, 12,000 boxes; exports from Havana and Matanzas, 10,000 boxes and 4,000 hhds. to the United States, and 29,000 to other ports; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 300,000 boxes and 6,500 hhds. Muscovado Sugar, fair to good, firm at 8¼@8⅝ reals, ₱ arroba. Freights closed dull; shippers refuse to charter, owing to the unsettled state of the market; quotations nominal. Bacon firm at 19c.@19½c. Butter stronger at 25c.@36c. Coal-oil steady at 4@4¼ reals, in tins, and 3¾@4 reals, in barrels. Flour steady. Hams active. Lard active. Lumber steady. Potatoes are in demand. Tallow firm at 12¼c.@13¼c. Box Shooks steady at 8¾@9 reals ₱ 1,000; hogshead Shooks, $2 25@$2 50; Yellow was in demand at $8 75@$9 00; White steady at $12@$12 50. Exchange inactive and nominal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Ill., July 30.—Exchange unchanged. Flour firm and steady. Wheat firmer at $1 20½ for No. 2; during the afternoon active at $1 22, seller August; $1 27, seller last half of August. Corn quiet at 83¼c. for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at 83c., seller August. Oats declining; No. 2, 43¼c. Rye quiet at 80c. for No. 2 New. Barley quiet and firm at 80c.@$1 for No. 2. Highwines active and firm at 96c. Provisions inactive and nominally unchanged. Live Hogs active at $8 80@$9 80 for Common to Choice. Cattle quiet and weak at $3@$7 80 for Common Cows to Choice Steers. Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 9,500 bushels Corn, 63,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley, 3,200 Hogs. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 83,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

Oswego, July 30.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White; $9 00 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and firmer; held, generally, at $1 45 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. Corn quiet; No. 2 held at 95c., in round lots. Oats quiet at 62c. for Ohio and Canada; 58c. for Illinois. Rye inactive. Corn-meal—$2 10 for Bolted, $2 05 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 7c.; Oats, 4¾c. to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed, to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake Imports—35,000 bushels Wheat, 1,357,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—14,500 bushels Wheat, 17,500 bushels Corn; 1,271,000 feet Lumber.

Philadelphia, July 30.—Cotton—Demand light; Middling Uplands, 19¾c.@20c. Bark nominal. Quercitron—No. 1 at $30. Flour inactive; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 75@$7 50; Fancy Lots, $7 75@$8 50. Wheat inactive; Pennsylvania Red, $1 64@$1 65; New Delaware, $1 51; New and Old Western, $1 57@$1 64. Rye steady. Corn dull; Yellow, $1 10; Mixed, $1 02@$1 04. Oats dull at 63c.@66c. Coffee firm; Rio, 15½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 18¾c., gold. Sugar very quiet; Fair and good Refining Cuba, 9¾c.@10c. Molasses—Cuba quiet; sales 500 hhds. Sugar-house at 20c.@20½c. for shipment. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $31. Lard, 17c.@17¼c. Whisky dull; Western iron, $1 03@$1 04.

St. Louis, July 30.—Tobacco firm. Cotton nominal. Flour firm for low grades; Superfine, $4 50@$4 80; Extra, $4 85@$5 25. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Fall Red, $1 17@$1 20; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 22@$1 25; Choice, $1 27¼@$1 35. Corn firmer; Mixed, 80c.@81c.; White, 89c.@93c. Oats firmer at 40c.@41c. for New; 42c.@45c. for Old. Rye dull at 78c.@80c. Provisions dull. Pork, $31@$31 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 16¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Lard dull at 16¼c.@16¾c. Cattle—Market overstocked with inferior; range, $2@$7 50. Live Hogs firm and scarce at $8@$9 50. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

Cincinnati, July 30.—Flour—Family, $6 50@$6 75. Wheat firmer, at $1 25@$1 30 for Red; $1 35@$1 45 for White. Corn dull at 87c.@88c. Oats dull at 50c.@55c. for Old; 25c.@40c. for New. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Barley, $1 10@$1 15. Cotton dull; nominally 18¼c. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal. Provisions quiet. Pork, $30@$30 50. Lard, 16¼c.@16¾c. Bulk-meats, 13¾c. asked for Shoulders; 15¼c. asked for Sides; no demand. Bacon, held 14½c. for Shoulders; 17⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18⅜c. for Sides; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 17¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 26c.@26½c. Gold, $1 10⅜, buying. Exchange dull, at 1-10 buying. Money steady at 8@10.

New-Orleans, July 30.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; sales 250 bales; net receipts, 165 bales; coastwise, 2 bales; total, 167 bales; stock, 46,678 bales. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 28; Double Extra, $5 87½; Treble Extra, $6. Corn, Mixed, 95c.@$1; White, $1 05. Oats dull and lower, 55c.@55¾c. Bran, 95c.@$1. Hay, $25. Pork, $32. Bacon, 15c. for Shoulders. 18¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 19½c. for Clear Sides. Hams, 26½c. Lard, tierce, 17c.@17⅝; keg, 18¾c.@19c. Sugar firm at 13c. Molasses—City Refined, 50c.; reboiled, 75c. Whisky, 95c.@$1 07. Coffee, Prime, 17½c. Exchange—Sterling 132¼; New-York Sight, ¾ premium. Gold, 120@120¼.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 30.—Receipts—Flour, 4,400 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels. Shipments by canal—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Barley, 9,700 bushels; By railroad—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels. Flour—Sales 1,000 bbls. No. 2 City-ground Spring at $6 50. Wheat firmer; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 28. Corn dull; held at 91c. for No. 2 Western. Oats inactive and entirely nominal. Rye nominally 95c. Pork quiet at $30 25 for Heavy Mess. Highwines nominally $1. Lard quiet at 16½c.@17c. Freights dull and unchanged.

Louisville, July 30.—Cotton dull at 18c. Flour firm and scarce; Extra Family, $5 75. Grain steady. Wheat, $1 20@$1 30. Corn, $1 10. Oats, 63c. Rye, 90c. Provisions steady. Pork, $31. Bacon, 14¾c. for Shoulders; 18c. for Clear Rib Sides; 19c. for Clear Sides. Bulk Meats, 13¼c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides. Lard, 17¼c. Hams, 24½c.@25¼c. Whisky, 97c.@98c. for Raw. Tobacco—Sales, 100 hhds. at $4 25@$5 25 for Trash; $5 50@$6 50 for Common to Good Lugs; $6 75@$23 50 for Common to Good Leaf.

Albany, July 30.—Wheat—Rather more doing, but the market favors buyers; sales, 1 car new Amber Indiana at $1 60; 600 bushels No. 2 State and No. 1 White Michigan on private terms, also, 1,800 bushels No. 2 White State and No. 1 White Indiana on private terms. Rye quiet. Corn steady, with an improved demand; sales 20,000 bushels Western Mixed, in store, on private terms; and 700 bushels do. at $1 02@$1 03. Oats drooping; sales, 1 car White Western at 68c.

Toledo, July 30.—Flour steady. Wheat advancing; No. 1 Red, $1 43½; No. 2 Red, $1 48. Corn quiet and a shade lower; No. 1, 87½c.; No. 2, 85½c.; Yellow, 90c. Oats advancing; No. 1, 54c.; No. 1 New, 45c.; No. 2, 43c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 9,500 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels; Oats, 5,500 bushels.

San Francisco, July 30.—Mining Shares have been unusually active during the week, and closed with an improved tone. Alpha, $8; Belcher, $6; Bullion, $6; Chollar, $36; Confidence, $17; Crown Point, $5; Empire Mill, $5; Gould & Curry, $65; Hale & Norcross, $93; Imperial, $38; Kentuck, $32; Occidental, $5; Ophir, $30; Overman, $11; Savage, $34; Sierra Nevada, $11; Yellow Jacket, $29.

Charleston, S. C., July 30.—Cotton dull, with but little doing; Middling, 18¼c.; sales 25 bales; net receipts, 253 bales; exports, coastwise, 40 bales; stock, 2,601 bales. Freights, to Liverpool, per sail, 7-16d.; ₱ steamer, ⅜d.; to New-York, ₱ sail, ⅜d.; ₱ steamer, ½d. Exchange—London, 60 days, nominal.

Milwaukee, July 30.—Flour firm; Choice, $5 75@$6 37½. Wheat unsettled; No. 1, $1 31; No. 2, $1 26. Oats nominal. Corn nominal. Barley nominal. Rye firm. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat.

Cleveland, July 30.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Red, $1 42; No. 2, $1 40. Corn steady; No. 1, 89c.; No. 2, 87c. Oats heavy; No. 1 State, 54c. Rye dull at 95c.@$1. Petroleum quiet; Crude, $4 25; Refined, 20½c.

Savannah, July 29.—Cotton—No market, no quotations; net receipts, 415 bales; exports, coastwise, 321 bales; stock, 5,596 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,607 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,146 bales; sales of the week, 330 bales.

Memphis, July 30.—Cotton nominal; receipts, 90 bales; exports, 102 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn, 90c.@$1. Oats, 50c.@52c. Pork, $32 50. Lard, 17½c.@19c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 18¾c.

Wilmington, July 30.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 36½c., for Southern, and 37c.@37½c., for New-York packages. Rosin dull; Strained, $1 27½; Crude Turpentine quiet. Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 17c.

Galveston, July 30.—Cotton dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 20 bales; exports, coastwise, 582 bales; stock, 7,361 bales.

Savannah, Ga., July 30.—Cotton in fair demand; Low Middling, 17c.; sales 100 bales; net receipts, 146 bales; stock, 5,742 bales.

Detroit, July 30.—Wheat firm; Extra, $1 65½; No. 1, $1 56; Amber, $1 45. Oats dull at 53c.@54c. Barley, $1 90@$2 ₱ cental.

Augusta, Ga., July 30.—Cotton dull and lower; sales, 48 bales; receipts, 58 bales; Middlings nominally 16¾c.@17c.

[Advertisement.]

Robbers, Burglars, Midnight Assassins.—Had Holmes' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph been applied to the house where the late horrid murder occurred, it would have been impossible for the murderer to have moved around the house without creating such an alarm as would have awakened the household, and thus saved a valuable life. No family in town or out of town should be without this valuable protection to life and property. Thousands of our best citizens testify to its merits. Call at the office or send for a pamphlet. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

[Advertisement.]

"Cool as a Cucumber."—To enjoy this refreshing condition, you must wear a Knox Summer Hat. Knox's patrons have not suffered from the heated term, and are always free from headache. Go to his store, No. 212 Broadway, and procure one of his handsome hats.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Siberia	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Italy	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	Aug. 6	New-York	Havre.
FOR MEXICO AND CUBA.			
City of Mexico	Aug. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz
Morro Castle	Aug. 4	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

As the direct mail to the North German Union is now suspended, all matter for Europe and for transmission through Europe must be marked "via England," except such as is sent by the direct French steamer every fortnight.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—L. De Witt, wife, 4 children and servant, Miss Sarah De Witt, Miss Addie De Witt, Mrs. S. H. Meyers, child and nurse, Miss Maria Myers, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. S. Y. Levy, Miss H. Taylor, Miss Katie Roberts, Thomas C. Dempsey, wife, 2 children and nurse, 2 Sisters of Mercy, Mrs. S. Herman and son, Mrs. W. J. Sams, Mrs. Christy, Mrs. E. T. Harnan, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Binswanger, Mrs. J. N. Muller, Miss Ferguson, Miss S. Alexander, Miss Kilts, Miss L. Kilts, Mrs. King, Miss M. C. Gray, Chas. Sams, H. A. Stults, J. F. Emery, N. M. Brown, J. P. Williamson, A. Bradley, C. Will, M. Krauss, A. A. Wilkin, E. T. Homan, E. W. Mooring, N. B. White, J. H. Mengert, D. M. Blue, Robt. Temple, A. Springer, J. T. Dayton, M. H. Dessan, M. S. Fellowes, Charles Horning, Peter Carr.

In steam-ship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Houghton and daughter, M. Schorler and daughter, F. D. Darling, Miss Haggerty, F. D. Stanton, Miss T. Ferrill, Mrs. Hinrick and daughter, Mrs. McDivett, Mrs. Willey and sister, Lieut. L. Destis, P. Bean, W. E. Norwick.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4:56 | Sun sets.... 7:16 | Moon sets..10:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:53 | Gov. Island..11:42 | Hell Gate.. 1:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 31.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Parana, (Br.,) Wilkinson, London July 2 and Havre 6th, with mdse. and 260 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage; July 23, lat. 43 30, lon. 53, passed yacht Sappho, from London for New-York.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah July 28, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans July 23, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. July 30, lat. 36 40, lon. 74 20, spoke bark Sancho Panza, bound N.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Howe, Wilmington, N. C, 65 hs. with naval stores and cotton to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship United States, Blanchard, New Orleans July 23, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Catherine Whiting, Howes, Charleston July 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Johanne, (N. G.,) Bunge, Newport, England, 40 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to H. Barnestorff & Co. Has had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and been 20 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs; July 11, lat. 47, lon. 48, passed a large iceberg.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Horner, London June 16, and Isle of Wight 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Sokrates, (Forw.,) Nichols, Newcastle, England, March 20, via Calais, 50 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.; came the northern passage, and had light southerly winds and fogs.

Bark Ocean Phantom, (of Liverpool,) Hazleton, Cardiff 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Has had S. W. winds to the Banks, and from thence light winds and fogs.

Bark Gefion, (Norw.,) Leversen, Middleboro, Eng., 56 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Capella, (N. G.,) Christoffer, Cardiff 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Thiele, Motz & Co. Came the middle passage, and had light westerly winds and fogs.

Brig David B. Doane, (of Bangor,) Veazie, St. Croix 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has had moderate weather the entire passage, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Isis, (of Boston,) Anderson, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had light winds and calms from the Tortugas; July 22, lat. 24 35, lon. 81, passed brig Adeline Richardson, bound N.; 26th, lat. 35 12, lon. 76, spoke brig Alice, from Matanzas for Boston.

Brig Ellen, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Kerr, Bridgeport, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. Has had light S. W. winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Uncle Sam, Kroff, Port-au-Platt July 14 and Salt Cay 14 ds., with salt and mahogany to Valentine Estrella & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; left no vessels at either port.

Brig Lilly, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ryan, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain. Has had westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Olida, (Span.,) Cabot, Matanzas 10 ds., in ballast to Emelio Peinz. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Yacht Osprey, (Br.,) Peters, Portsmouth, Eng., April 1, via Teneriffe May 3, Bermuda 12th, Norfolk and Cape May July 30. The Osprey is sloop-rigged, 46 tons burden, and has a crew of 11 men.

Schr. Clara Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, D. C., for Jersey City.

Schr. Bravo, (of Halifax,) Boggs, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Middleton & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage. Spoke brig A. H. Curtis, from Portland for Sagua.

Schr. Carrie Walker, (of Boston,) McFarlane, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Elva, (of Nassau,) Colmur, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Josephine G. Collyer, Crosby, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. D. C. Forester, Smith, Rockland, for Rondout.

Schr. Harmona, Hart, New-Haven.

Schr. Dart, Thompson, Stamford.

Schr. Charles, Chadwick, Bridgeport.

Schr. Sterling, Haze, Southport.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Providence.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. J. & B. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Baley, Rondout, for Derby.

Schr. Roanoke, Barrett, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Albany, for New-London.

Schr. Splendid, Phinny, Troy, for Wareham.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., clear.

Below.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co. Was spoken July 31, off Barnegat, by pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 31.—Arr. steamer Etna, from Liverpool, Wm. Lawrence, Baltimore; brig Sullivan, from Cienfuegos; schr. Stampede, from St. Johns, P. R.

Spoken, July 22, lat. 48, lon. 33 31, ship Washington, from New-York, for Antwerp.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 31.—Arr. brig Nuevo Rosalia, from Matanzas; schr. H. Harteau, from New-York, and steamer Ashland, from New-York.

FORT MONROE, Va., July 31.—Arr. brig Ann Foyen, from Santos, for orders. Spoke, 27th, brig Estella, for St. John, N. B. Lat. 35 N., lon. 71 52 W.

Passed in for Baltimore, brig Premier, from Martinique.

Passed out, ship Mary Durkee, for Bordeaux; bark New-York, for Aspinwall; brig Margaret Pain, for Cork; schrs. United Brothers, for Cape Town; Iris, for Halifax.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 30.—Arr. schr. New-Zealand, Bangor, for Stonington.

Sld. schr. Charles H. Cook, (whaler.)

Wind, W., light.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 31.—Arr. steamer General Barnes, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Catherine Whiting, Capt. Howes, from Charleston, reports that when arriving off Charleston Bar, at 2 o'clock A. M. July 24, on her outward trip, no light was displayed from the Weehawken light-ship.

Spoken.

July 28, off Absecum, spoke brig A. H. Curtis, from Portland for ——.

July 16, lat. 45 49, lon. 52 35, passed bark Nornen, (Norw.,) bound W.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., July 10, brig Maggie Gross, for New-York in 14 ds.; schr. M. H. Banks, for do., in 7 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 31.—The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, from New York July 22d, arrived yesterday, and sailed for Liverpool.

The steam-ship Colorado, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at 1 P. M. today.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.

Have just received per recent steamers an importation of Amboine and Hungarian Ash to be sold to the trade in large lots, either in the log or in the veneer. Also a full assortment of everything in their line.

Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

MIDLAND BONDS

Seven Per Cent. Gold,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(COUPON OR REGISTERED) OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

150 MILES ARE DONE AND EARNING NOW ABOVE EXPENSES MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THAT PORTION OF THE MORTGAGE DEBT, and more than the interest on all the bonds that can be issued up to date.

The completion of new road enables us to offer for sale more of these bonds. No bonds can be issued on road under construction, and *on finished road the issue is limited to* **$20,000** *per mile.*

These bonds are desirable as an investment for many reasons, the most prominent of which are:

First—Behind them and fortifying them is a paid up capital of nearly $7,000,000.

Second—The road is a new great trunk line running between the New-York Central and Erie Railways and shortening the distance seventy miles—a very great distance properly considered, and one that alone would render this road a *vast* success.

Third—The cost of building the road is twice the mortgage, and a railroad is a real estate of perfect title, and, if good for anything, is always increasing in value. These bonds are a real estate loan of the best character at half value. The cost of *single track* is about $40,000 per mile; mortgage, $20,000. Besides, in this case, the real estate is in existence *before* the bonds are issued.

Fourth—The mortgage bonds on every railroad running out of New-York City are good, and interest is promptly paid on them.

Fifth—The total interest liability of this great railway, over four hundred miles in length, will be but $560,000, gold, per annum, after the whole line is completed. The earnings of a single month, it is expected, will exceed this.

A consideration of the gross receipts of the New-York Central and Erie Railways will be all that is necessary, we believe, to convince parties that the Midland will net, after all expenses, a much larger sum than its interest debt.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

These bonds pay seven per cent. in gold, free of United States income tax, and this, with gold at 120, is equal to over 8½ PER CENT A YEAR. No rational person could expect a SAFE INVESTMENT, WITHIN OUR OWN STATE, to be offered on more liberal terms than these.

THE BONDS.

The bonds have twenty-five years to run; are issued in denominations of $1,000; bear Seven per Cent. Interest in gold, free of income tax; are Coupon or Registered, with interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

PRICE: PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Pamphlets, Circulars, &c., may be had on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

REDUCTION.

On and after Aug. 1 we will offer our still complete stock for the Summer at a discount of 12½ PER CENT. ON

MEN'S CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

AND 20 PER CENT. ON

BOYS' CLOTHING.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

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